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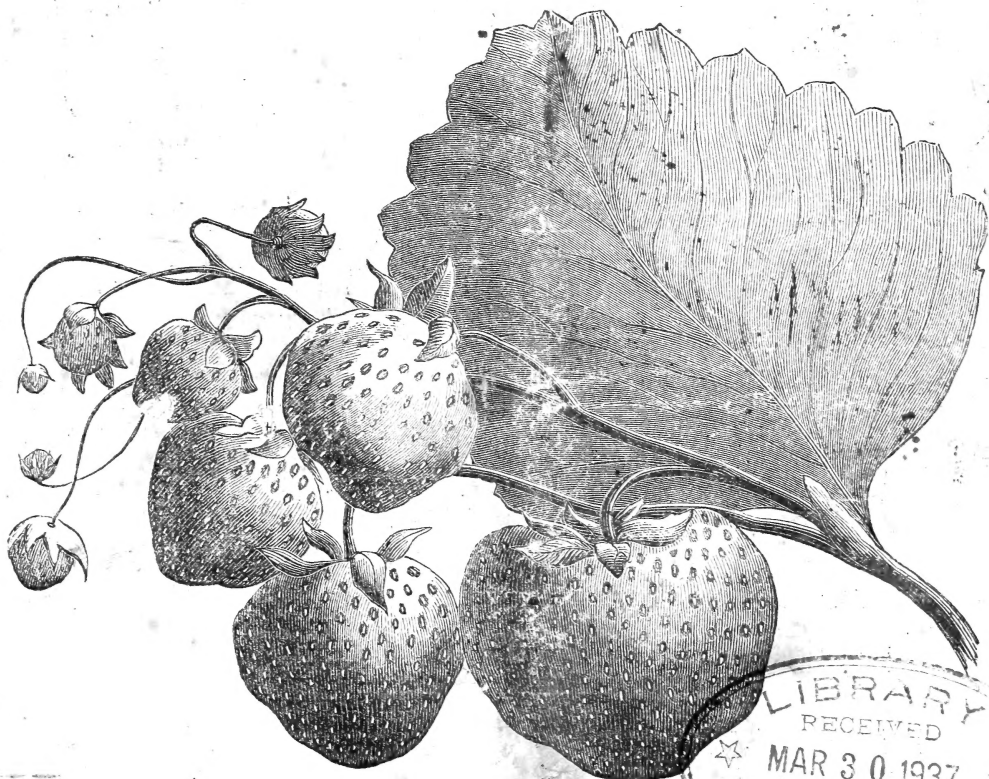
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KNOX FRUIT FARM

AND
NURSERIES.

CATALOGUE OF SMALL FRUITS, &c.

For Spring of 1866.



FILLMORE STRAWBERRY.

J. KNOX,

No. 29 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

Post Office Box 155.



PRINTED BY W. S. HAVEN, CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

FRUIT BOXES.

With the increased cultivation of Small Fruits, the need of a suitable Box for transportation has been very generally felt. The Soft Fruits should never be carried in large boxes, or handled more than is absolutely necessary. The practice of tumbling them into bushel or half-bushel boxes, and shovelling them into measures as they are sold, like potatoes, is very reprehensible, as it not only destroys the beautiful appearance of the fruit, but is injurious to its healthful qualities.

In gathering Strawberries we generally use two boxes—a pint and quart. The very largest berries are carefully placed in the pint, the others in the quart box, and they are never disturbed till they are disposed of. The finest Raspberries should be gathered in boxes holding not more than half a pint. *A very important secret in securing high prices for fruit, is CAREFUL HANDLING.*

We have tried a great many Boxes, but give the preference very decidedly to NEWELL'S PATENT. The following considerations have induced us to adopt this Box :

First. It is so constructed as to carry fruit to either home or distant markets in the best possible condition. Well ventilated, and with the bottoms so arranged as to prevent jarring, the fruit opens up after having been transported long distances, in a beautiful and healthy state.

Secondly. Its form and lightness give it great superiority for easy handling or economical shipment. Being square, it packs much better than a round box; and a crate of 24 quarts or 54 pints, weighing less than 10 lbs., the expense of transportation is greatly reduced.

Thirdly. Cheapness. Berry boxes are often lost, and ought to be renewed frequently. On this account, even a box of moderate price becomes an item of considerable expense to the grower.

We have made arrangements to furnish these Boxes at following prices:

Quarts, made up,	\$10 00	per 1000.
“ material ready to be made up,	8 00	“ “
Pints, made up,	7 50	“ “
“ material ready to be made up,	6 00	“ “
Crates, 24 quarts or 54 pints capacity, made up,	\$ 75	each.
“ material 24 quarts or 54 pints capacity, ready to be made up,	60	“
“ including 24 quart boxes,	1 00	“
“ “ 54 pint “	1 25	“
One Form and Hammer for putting Boxes together,	1 00	

Tacks furnished when desired, at regular price.

It is more economical to order the material. It is very light and not at all bulky, consequently the cost of transportation is but trifling. If secured early enough, it can be put together during the leisure of winter. Girls and boys may be employed for this purpose, advantageously. Printed instructions will be sent with the material, so that with a little practice, any one can put them together very rapidly—averaging 500 boxes per day.

We hope to be able to offer, in proper season, superior Grape and Peach Boxes; also, Boxes for mailing Plants, &c. Address,

J. KNOX, No. 29 Fifth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PERIODICALS.

Below we give a list of all the Horticultural and Agricultural Periodicals in the country, as far as we know. Persons wishing to subscribe for any of these, and forwarding their address plainly written, with amount of subscription, will have the paper sent them promptly.

MONTHLY.

The Horticulturist—New York City,	\$2 50
The Gardeners' Monthly—Philadelphia,	2 00
Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture—Boston, ..	2 00
American Agriculturist—New York,	1 50
Amerikanischer Agriculturist, (German,)	1 50
Maryland Farmer and Mechanic—Baltimore, ..	1 50
Working Farmer—New York,	1 00
Wisconsin Farmer—Madison, Wis.,	1 50
The Farmer—(new) Richmond, Va.,	3 00
Sorgho Journal—Cincinnati, O.,	1 50
Southern Cultivator—Athens, Ga.,	2 00
Kansas Farmer—Lawrence,	1 50
Pennsylvania Farm Journal—New Castle,	1 00

SEMI-MONTHLY.

Coleman's Rural World—St. Louis, ..	\$2 00
Miner's Rural American—Clinton, N. Y.,	1 50

WEEKLY.

Cultivator and Country Gentleman—Albany, ..	\$2 50
Prairie Farmer—Chicago, ..	2 00
Ohio Farmer—Cleveland, ..	2 50
Rural New Yorker—Rochester, ..	3 00
New England Farmer—Boston, ..	2 50
Boston Cultivator—Boston, ..	2 50
Maine Farmer—Augusta, ..	2 50
California Farmer—San Francisco, ..	5 00
Iowa Homestead—Des Moines, ..	2 50
Western Rural—Detroit, Mich., ..	3 00
Germantown Telegraph—Germantown, Pa., ..	2 50

YEARLY.

Rural Annual and Horticultural Directory, by R. J. Harris,	25 cts.
Annual Register of Rural Affairs, by J. J. Thomas,	30 cts.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

J. KNOX, Box 155, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CATALOGUE OF SMALL FRUITS, &c.

For the Spring of 1866.

For years we have made the cultivation of Small Fruits a specialty, being satisfied that this department is sufficient for any one establishment. By pursuing this course, we have been able to pay more attention to these fruits than it is possible where a general nursery stock is kept. Cultivating the fruits on our own grounds, of such kinds as we offer, we are able to speak understandingly of their merits. We have spent a great amount of money, time and care in testing different varieties and modes of culture, and are willing to give the public the benefit of our experience.

There are three considerations that should influence purchasers of nursery stock:

First. It is of vital importance to obtain a **pure article—true to name.** No risk should be run in this respect. That a vast amount of *spurious* stock has been, and is still being scattered over the country by *unreliable* nurserymen and *unprincipled* dealers, is too evident to need proof.

Secondly. Next to purity, it is important to obtain stock of **GOOD QUALITY.** A well grown, healthy, vigorous plant, vine or tree, is worth a dozen feeble, sickly ones. Indeed it is bad economy to plant the latter, if the former can be had at any price.


Thirdly. It is essential to secure **CAREFUL AND PROPER PACKING.** For the want of this thousands of dollars' worth of plants are lost every year.

We claim that all articles sent from our establishment are what they profess to be—*true to name*—and of good quality. And we engage to ship all articles bought of us, in such condition as to secure their safe transmission, if no accident befalls them, or they are not detained on the way. We charge *cost* for boxes and packing.

Our prices, we think, are reasonable. Not "*below*" or "*at cost*" of production; but such as to afford a fair profit, to which we think we are justly entitled. We are not ambitious to give our establishment the reputation of a *low-priced nursery*, but one where a **GENUINE ARTICLE OF THE**

BEST QUALITY can be had, and that will give satisfaction to the purchaser.

Purchasers will please say whether they wish articles ordered sent by express or otherwise. We will make the best possible arrangement with the forwarders. After shipping and giving notice, as is customary, our responsibility ceases.

 The prices annexed are for **QUANTITIES NAMED.** *Any variation must be by special agreement.*

Our rule is, when as many as 500 vines or plants of *any one kind* are ordered, to furnish them at the rate per 1,000—less than 500 and as many as 50, at the rate per 100—below 50 and not less than 6, at the rate per dozen—below 6, at the price per single article. The Jucunda—our No. 700 Strawberry plants, are an exception this year.

When the parties are not known to us, orders must be accompanied by the cash, or a suitable reference. Those who favor us with their orders are requested to send early.

CAUTION.

We have learned that in some sections of the country, parties are representing themselves as our agents. We furnish many honorable and reliable dealers with stock to sell again, *but employ no agents.* Should we at any time do so, we will, in all cases, give them a certificate setting forth that they are authorized to sell for us. The mere fact of their having our Catalogue is not evidence that they are our agents or sell our stock.

QUANTITIES.

OUR BUSINESS HAS INCREASED SO GREATLY THE PAST FEW YEARS THAT WE ARE OBLIGED HEREAFTER TO DECLINE ALL ORDERS FOR A LESS AMOUNT THAN FIVE DOLLARS; AND FOR LESS THAN TWELVE OF ANY ONE VARIETY OF STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY AND BLACKBERRY PLANTS, CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, ASPARAGUS AND RHUBARB ROOTS.

We fill a small order with as much care as a large one. It must be entered in the order book—labels have to be written—articles selected—called over—packed—directed and forwarded. Shipping receipt, notice and bill must be made out and mailed. This all can be done readily in a small business, but when orders amount to hundreds in a day, and thousands in a season, it becomes very laborious. There are but few persons who do not need at least five dollars' worth of vines and plants. If they do not need this amount themselves, it is better for several to join together and order this quantity. They buy on better terms, and save in expense of transportation. We have every disposition to accommodate parties wishing small quantities, but our orders have become so numerous lately, that we have found it impossible to give all that timely attention that is desirable. By adopting the above arrangement, we hope to supply all our customers, not only with all they want, but with promptness and dispatch.

MAIL:

We do not engage to send anything by mail except Strawberry plants. (See conditions under heading "Strawberry Plants by Mail.") Should it be necessary to mail any thing else, it must be by special contract.

CUTTINGS.

We have no Grape or any other kinds of Cuttings for sale.

The supply of wood of our own growth is very abundant, which gives us a great advantage. Only the best wood should be used for propagating, and after selecting this, we destroy the balance.

CHOICE OF VARIETIES AND QUALITY OF STOCK.

It should be borne in mind by those engaging in fruit culture, that as a general rule the cost of land, expense of preparation, planting, and all after attention, are the same for inferior kinds and character of stock, as for the best; while the earlier, more abundant and superior yield of the best will very soon more than pay the differ-

ence of cost, and all after results will be every way more satisfactory. It is therefore good policy to plant *none but the best varieties and the best quality of stock*. Better plant less than depart from this rule.

EXHIBITIONS.

For several years we have held at our Horticultural Rooms, No. 29 Fifth street, and on our grounds, Strawberry and Grape Exhibitions. For Reports see present edition of Catalogue. A correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, who is in the habit of attending these exhibitions, says of them: "These annual and semi-annual exhibitions of fruit are admirable occasions offered to the public for examining choice fruit, and they must be of great service. Here we not only have in June and October opportunities of comparing a large number of the best strawberries and grapes, as exhibited on the tables, but the still more valuable and interesting exhibitions of the growing plants, laden with their delicious fruits, is opened for inspection at the extensive and well managed fruit farm near by. It is to be hoped that Mr. Knox will continue these shows, as they are a means of diffusing valuable information." Our Strawberry Exhibition for this year will be on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of June. The Grape Exhibition, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th of October. These exhibitions will be of unusual interest from the fact that we will have in fruit the *Jucunda*, our No. 700—the *Agri-culturist*, and many other new and valuable strawberries. Also, MARTHA, BLACK HAWK, EVA, IONA, ISRAELLA, ADIRONDACK, IVES, FRAMINGHAM, and more than one hundred kinds of grapes, including all of any value grown in the country. Discussions will be held on the evening of each day, and as many eminent fruit-growers will be present, much valuable information will be elicited. All persons interested in Strawberry and Grape culture are earnestly invited to attend.

CATALOGUE.

We issue two editions of our Catalogue annually, one in January and the other in July. They will be sent to all applicants enclosing 10 cents.

GRAPE.

Our stock of vines is unsurpassed anywhere in the country. All except those designated are one year old, from single eyes, RAISED IN THE OPEN AIR, and are much superior to those grown under glass, with their roots cramped in pots. We grew vines one year under glass, but those grown out of doors have proved so much better, that we have

abandoned the practice entirely. We propagate from nothing but the best wood, which has much to do with the healthy constitution of the vine. The Delaware is not so rampant a grower as the Concord and some other kinds, but is only a feeble grower when it has been produced from unhealthy wood, and improper propagation.

Our vines having been produced in the right kind of soil, and by the right kind of culture, have most remarkable roots, which are taken up entire in lifting. This is a rather tedious process, but secures to the purchaser a much more valuable vine than one with mutilated roots from careless handling.

The demand for our vines is largely increasing every year. We have increased our facilities for propagating, and hope hereafter to have a supply fully equal to any demand. We are obliged to our patrons for their custom and the many very flattering testimonials with which they have favored us of the superiority of our vines. Money-making is secondary with us. To furnish a good article, that will give entire satisfaction to our customers, is our first object. As we have fruited most of the kinds we now offer in our extensive vineyards, we have peculiar advantages in determining their correctness and also their merit. We cordially invite persons interested to visit our grounds and judge for themselves. We will take great pleasure in showing them not only our stock of vines for sale, but also our vineyards of different ages. We pledge ourselves to show vines in their third year, averaging ten pounds of fruit; those a year older, with from twenty to twenty-five pounds each. As we plant nearly 1,000 vines to the acre, and the fruit never fails to bring from 12½ to 25 and even 50 cents per pound, it can easily be seen that \$1,000 is not an over estimate of the annual yield of an acre.

Our past experience has clearly satisfied us that it will be impossible for very many years, if ever, to overstock the market with GOOD GRAPES. The demand is greatly increasing, and will no doubt continue to do so. This invaluable fruit ought to be placed within the reach of everybody.

VARIETIES.

The past season has been the most trying in vines and fruit of any we have ever known. No variety should be discarded for not doing well under such circumstances, but those that passed safely through such an ordeal, have proved themselves to be RELIABLE and INVALUABLE. Among these we name: CONCORD, HARTFORD PROLIFIC, CREVELING, MORTHA, BLACK HAWK, ELSINGBURG, HERBEMONT, ALVEY, CLINTON, IVES, FRAMINGHAM and RENTZ'S SEEDLING. These have not all everywhere escaped the injurious influences of the past season; but they—especially the CONCORD—have more generally done well than any others, and may be planted with entire safety.

We do not change our opinion of other varieties, but hope they will prove to be all they have promised—all their friends have claimed for them, and that they will entirely recover from any tendency to disease.

CONCORD.

(See cut on last page.)

This we regard as the most valuable grape in the country. The hardiness and vigor of the vine—its capability to suffer hard usage and neglect—its productiveness and freedom from disease—the early and uniform maturing of the fruit—its unrivaled beauty, large size and superior flavor, are giving it a popularity unequaled by any other variety. No other grape is so rapidly growing in favor, and being so generally planted. The demand for vines is greater now than ever, and far beyond the supply.

As evidence of the correctness of this opinion, we may be allowed to say: in the "Catalogue of Fruits for cultivation in the United States and Canadas, compiled under the direction of the AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, from the reports of State and District Committees," in 1862, the Concord is more generally recommended than any other. It heads the list of market and table Grapes of the "Missouri State Fruit Growers' Association," and also of the "Eastern Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Society."

To this testimony we add, that we have fruited it from its first dissemination, and it has grown in favor with us every year. Nine-tenths of those who buy grapes in our market prefer it to all others.

THE CONCORD AS A WINE GRAPE.—At first we were not prepared to indorse the Concord as a Wine Grape. But it is proving to be such. We have made wine of it which promises to be very superior, and this, be it remembered, without the use of sugar or any other ingredient. The State Societies of Illinois, Missouri and Eastern Pennsylvania, have placed it on their list of Wine Grapes. G. Husmann, Esq., of Herman, Mo., in an article published in the *Gardeners' Monthly*, says: "The Catawba has seen its day, and is daily sinking from the pre-eminence it once had as the best American Wine Grape, as the merits of Norton's Virginia, Herbemont and Concord become known." "The Concord will doubtless take the place of the Catawba as a good still wine." He also says, the return of the Concord is treble that of the Catawba.

At the meeting of the Indiana State Horticultural Society, held in Fort Wayne in the fall of 1865, John E. Motteer, than whom there is no better authority in the country on grapes and wines, said: "The Concord will make a good wine, and I shall plant ten acres of Concord vines the coming spring."

At the great Grape Growers' Association, held in Sandusky, O., October, 1865, samples of Concord wine were presented, which were highly commended by a most able wine committee, with John Graham as President and Dr. John A. Warder as Secretary.

Dr. Spaulding, of St. Louis, at the meeting of

the Ohio Pomological Society, held in Cincinnati, December, 1865, said: "The Concord is the most *profitable* wine grape grown in the State of Missouri. The product is very great, a single berry yielding eight drops of juice, and the wine brings \$3 per gallon."

For other testimony of the value of this grape, we refer to Appendix at the close of the Catalogue.

No. 1 vines, 35 cents each, \$3 per dozen, \$20 per 100, \$150 per 1,000.

No. 2 vines, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$15 per 100, \$125 per 1,000.

One year old from long cuttings, \$100 per 100.

VINES OF EXTRA SIZE AND QUALITY.

We can furnish vines two years old of very superior quality, at 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen, \$40 per 100, \$300 per 1,000.

Of very large size of various ages, from \$1 to \$5 each, \$10 to \$50 per dozen, \$75 to \$200 per 100, and still larger quantities at less rates.

The largest vines would yield 10 lbs. of fruit each next fall, if not removed. Parties wishing to secure these vines must order early.

DELAWARE.

The character of this superior Grape is fully established, and it needs no commendation. It must undoubtedly take the place of the Catawba as a wine grape. It is more productive, less liable to disease, earlier, hardier, and every way incomparably better. The great objection to planting the Delaware has been its high price, but this difficulty is now removed, and vines are offered at prices so low as to place them within the reach of all. If, however, it requires the same outlay to plant 1,000 Catawba as 100 Delaware, we would unhesitatingly advise the planting of 100 Delaware, and undoubtedly the results would be much more satisfactory. The wine brings at present \$24 00 per case of dozen bottles. As soon as the Delaware becomes abundant, Catawba fruit and wine must *depreciate greatly in value*.

No. 1 vines, 50 cents each, \$5.00 per dozen, \$40 per 100, \$300 per 1000.

No. 2 vines, 35 cents each, \$4.00 per dozen, \$25 per 100, \$200 per 1000.

DIANA.

This fine Grape is steadily growing in favor with us. It is perhaps the second best wine grape in the country. We are inclined to think that, mixed with the Delaware, it will make a wine superior to that which either will make alone. It is also an excellent table grape, and keeps better than any other variety we have tested in this respect. Without any extra care, we keep them in good condition till the first of

March, and sell them all through the season at 50 cents per pound.

No. 1, 75 cents each, \$7.00 per dozen, \$50 per 100.

ELSINGBURG.

Attention has been so much occupied with the newer Grapes, that the merits of this very superior variety have been overlooked. To our taste, as a table grape it is unsurpassed, and we believe it will make a superior wine. The vine is remarkably healthy and vigorous, and bears an abundant crop every year.

No. 1, 50 cents each, \$5.00 per dozen, \$40 per 100. Vines of extra size, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

HARTFORD PROLIFIC.

This is the most profitable, if not the best *very early* grape, yet thoroughly tested. It ripens with us about the first of September, and usually brings in our market from 25 cents to 50 cents per pound. Last season, on account of the increased demand for the fruit and the advance of prices generally, we sold our whole crop at 50 cents per pound. The vine and fruit are entirely free from disease, and it is an enormous bearer.

Twelve vines, four years old, produced on our ground, in one season, 626 pounds of fruit.

We regard this variety as indispensable in every collection.

No. 1, 75 cents each, \$7 per dozen, \$50 per 100.

Vines of extra size, \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

CREVELING.

We have fruited this Grape for several years, and have no hesitation in saying it is the *best flavored very early* Grape of which we have any knowledge. It is a few days later than the Hartford Prolific, but of superior quality, and is good for both the table and wine. A sample of the wine, presented at the late meeting at Sandusky, was pronounced very fine. We have no doubt it will be a very popular grape as soon as it is well known. There are other candidates for public favor which may prove superior, and we hope they will, but they remain to be tested. The Creveling is as good a grower as the Hartford, and as free from disease in the vine and fruit. As a grape coming between the Hartford and Concord, we regard it as of very great value.

50 cents each, \$5 per dozen, \$40 per 100, \$300 per 1000.

Vines of extra size, \$1 each, \$10 per 100.

UNION VILLAGE.

A Grape of most remarkable size, fully equaling the Black Hamburg. Though not of the finest quality, yet its enormous size and handsome appearance make it a very desirable kind. The character of this grape has been injured by the

dissemination of a spurious variety. We propagate from wood taken from our own bearing vines.
\$2 each, \$20 per dozen.

HERBEMONT.

We have no difficulty in securing a fine crop of this superior Grape every year. The vine is a rampant grower and entirely healthy. Fruit of medium size, sprightly, not quite so sweet as Elsburg, but more palatable with some. It ought to be in every collection.

50 cents each, \$5 per dozen, \$40 per 100.

LOGAN.

Another valuable early Grape. It bids fair to take rank among the best early grapes, such as Hartford Prolific and Creveling.

No. 1, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen, \$40 per 100.

Vines of extra size, \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

YORK MADEIRA.

An early Grape of promise; vine healthy and a good grower. Fruit of medium size, black, of very pleasant flavor, and good keeper.

50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

TO-KALON.

A great favorite with us; an abundant bearer and vigorous grower. Fruit large, beautiful, deep red color, and of the finest flavor.

50 cents each, \$5 per dozen, \$40 per 100.

CUYAHOGA.

A very beautiful white Grape. We do not regard it as of first class flavor, but its good size, fine appearance and other good qualities, will likely make it a very popular grape. It is said by those who have tested it, to make a good wine.

\$1 each, \$10 per dozen, \$75 per 100.

ALLEN'S HYBRID.

This Grape is yearly growing in favor, and certainly promises to be one of the very best of our white grapes. Indeed by many competent judges it is already regarded as superior to all others of its class. We do not consider it yet sufficiently tested to give it this position.

\$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

REBECCA.

Another white Grape of great merit. Fruit above medium size, very beautiful, and of the best flavor.

50 cents each, \$5 per dozen, \$40 per 100.

ANNA.

Also a white Grape very highly spoken of by some. Mixed with the Delaware, it makes a wine

of a beautiful amber color, delightful fragrance and exquisite flavor.

50 cents each, \$5 per dozen, \$40 per 100.

TAYLOR, or BULLITT.

This is a Grape of great promise. In localities where it has been thoroughly tested, it is regarded as invaluable. The vine is unsurpassed for growth and freedom from disease. Fruit of medium size, white and of excellent flavor. Superior either for the table or wine.

50 cents each, \$5 per dozen, \$40 per 100.

Vines of extra size, \$1 each.

CLINTON.

This Grape is attracting considerable attention in some sections of the country as a wine grape. It is very hardy, a vigorous grower, quite productive and entirely healthy. It succeeds where other varieties fail.

25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$15 per 100.

NORTON'S VIRGINIA.

So much has been said in praise of this variety that it has been impossible to supply the demand for vines. We will have a very large supply for sale the ensuing autumn.

ALVEY.

In the excitement over other varieties, this noble Grape has been overlooked. The vine is a vigorous grower and free from disease. The fruit is of medium size and of excellent quality; good for both wine and the table. It will give satisfaction wherever planted. Our stock of vines is very limited.

50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

A few very large vines for sale at \$5 each.

ROGERS' HYBRIDS.

We can furnish very superior vines of Nos. 4, 15 and 19, one year old, at \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

Two years old, \$2 each, \$20 per dozen. Also, a few Nos. 1, 2, 5, 8 and 9, two years old, at \$2 each.

IVES.

No grape is attracting more attention where known than this new candidate for public favor. The vine is a free grower and remarkably healthy. It is claimed by those competent to judge, that as a wine grape it is unsurpassed, if equaled by any other in the country. It is certainly producing quite a sensation, and seems destined to be one of the leading varieties. We have secured a large quantity of wood for propagation, and will have a good supply of vines for sale the coming fall. Orders filled in rotation as received.

RENTZ'S SEEDLING.

Highly esteemed by those who know it, as a very early, remarkably healthy and superior wine grape. Vines for sale next fall.

FRAMINGHAM.

No vine has made a more healthy and vigorous growth on our grounds, than the Framingham. We have great hopes of it. Mr. C. M. Hovey says in December number of his Magazine in reference to its fruitage, health and quality during the past season: "Ripened earlier than the Hartford Prolific, quite as good, and with larger bunches. It is a most vigorous grower, equaling the Concord, and when well established will show its good qualities better."

Vines for sale next fall.

IONA, ISRAELLA AND ADIRONDACK.

These three new Grapes are now fairly before the public. If they prove to be all their friends claim for them, they certainly are most valuable acquisitions, and will greatly advance the interests of grape culture in this country. They have been very extensively disseminated, and we must wait patiently the results. It takes *time* and *thorough trial* to establish the character of a new fruit as worthy of *general cultivation*. We have sufficient faith in all these varieties to plant them largely on our own grounds, and do not think that in doing so we have run much, if any, risk. We earnestly hope that they will establish reputations fully equal to the fondest hopes of those who have originated or brought them before the public.

We have a good supply of vines, which we offer at following prices:

IONA.

No. 1, \$2 each, \$20 per doz., \$150 per 100.
No. 2, \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz., \$100 per 100.

ISRAELLA.

No. 1, \$2 each, \$20 per doz., \$150 per 100.
No. 2, \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz., \$100 per 100.
Superior vines of extra size, \$5 each.

ADIRONDACK.

No. 1, \$2 each, \$20 per doz., \$150 per 100.
No. 2, \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz., \$100 per 100.
A few vines of extra size, \$5 each.

We have a very limited supply of the three

new Seedlings, **Martha, Eva, and Black Hawk**, which we bought of Mr. Samuel Miller, of Lebanon, Pa., and which we now offer at \$5 each. Orders filled in the rotation in which they are received. We regard them as very valuable varieties.

The Martha is destined, we believe, to be among white grapes, what its parent, the Concord, is among colored. This is giving it a high position, but we think it entitled to it. The Black Hawk promises to be a *very early* and *excellent* black grape, of the most reliable and hardy character. We will have more to say of these varieties next fall, when we hope to have a large supply of vines to offer.

We have no space to describe other varieties. Our collection embraces over 100 kinds, and we are yearly increasing it, wishing to test on our own grounds every variety within our reach of any promise.

The list below embraces very valuable kinds:

	Each.	Per Dozen.
August Pioneer,.....	50 cts.	\$5.00
Blackstone,.....	25 cts.	2.50
Blood's Black,.....	50 cts.	5.00
Coleman's White,.....	25 cts.	2.50
Lenoir,.....	50 cts.	5.00
Lincoln,.....	50 cts.	5.00
Louisa,.....	25 cts.	2.50
Mary Ann,.....	50 cts.	5.00
Maxatawney,....	1.00	10.00
Miner's Seedling,.....	50 cts.	5.00
Native Amber,.....	25 cts.	2.50
Northern Muscodine,.....	50 cts.	5.00
Offer,.....	50 cts.	5.00
Oporto,.....	50 cts.	5.00
Perkins', very large,.....	1.00	10.00
Shewberry,.....	25 cts.	2.50

Select Lists of Grapes.

For \$5 we will furnish No. 1 vines, 12 Concord, 3 Delaware, and 1 Hartford Prolific.

For \$10, we will furnish 24 Concord, 4 Delaware, 4 Creveling, 1 Hartford.

For \$25, we will furnish 48 Concord, 12 Delaware, 12 Creveling, 1 Union Village, 4 Hartford.

For \$50, we will furnish 100 Concord, 24 Delaware, 12 Hartford, 12 Creveling, 1 Union Village, 3 Iona, 2 Israella.

For \$100, we will furnish 300 Concord, 24 Delaware, 12 Hartford, 24 Creveling, 6 Iona, 2 Israella, 1 Martha, 1 Black Hawk.

STRAWBERRIES.

We have on our grounds over 100 varieties. Many of these are worthless, or only valuable in keeping up a large collection; others are good, but should give place to those that are best. It

requires the most vigilant care to prevent the admixture of varieties. We could so grow and handle plants as to furnish them at much lower rates than offered, but we prefer to give to our

customers a genuine article, of the best quality, and in the best condition. And we are sure that it is greatly to their advantage to buy such plants, though paying a higher price for them.

In purchasing plants, or nursery stock of any kind, we have made it a rule not to buy of parties who advertise to sell at prices which our experience has taught us is less than that for which a good article can be produced. Plants left to take care of themselves, and to struggle through grass and weeds into a feeble growth, are not worthy to be compared in value to those that are laid in, and carefully worked during the whole growing season. We have no hesitation in saying that one plant grown thus, is worth more than a dozen produced in the ordinary way.

Our stock of plants this year, both as to variety, quantity, and quality, is greatly superior to any we have heretofore offered. Notwithstanding the high rates of labor, and consequently our greatly increased expenses, we have made no advance on prices of last spring, but a large reduction on some varieties.

It is due to the public to warn them against buying the same varieties under different names, or old for new kinds. The Trollope's Victoria is sold as the "Boyden's Mammoth," and having proved valuable, the plants have been sold at very high prices, in some localities, under still another name, as a new seedling. The Boston Pine is also extensively advertised and offered as the "Bartlett." Strawberry growers should know that the "BARTLETT" is nothing more nor less than the Boston Pine. By actual experiment on our own grounds, we have proved them to be *identical*.

Strawberry culture has made great progress within a few past years. Many of the old varieties have been discarded for new and better kinds. We still hope for much greater progress, and that the present favorites will soon be displaced by those that are much superior. We have never claimed that we had reached perfection, either in varieties or modes of culture. The introduction of the Wilson's Albany was a long stride in advance. The Triomphe de Gand, in some respects is a much better berry. Both are yet indispensable. We have never said a word in condemnation of either of them. They occupy an enviable position, and in every true history of the Strawberry, honorable mention must be made of them. When we are obliged to lay them aside, it will be with the respect due old and valued friends.

JUCUNDA—OUR No. 700.

For some years this variety has attracted much attention on our grounds, where it was known as No. 700. All varieties grown on our place are numbered. If they are seedlings, or their names are unknown, or there is any uncertainty in reference to them, they are designated by numbers,

until they are named, or it is clearly ascertained what they are. We have used every precaution to have every variety correct, before sending it out, and determined not to let a plant of No. 700 off our grounds, till we ascertained, if possible, what it was. The necessity for this was made more apparent when we discovered we were entirely mistaken as to what we first supposed it to be. After considerable investigation, we concluded that *possibly* it was the Jucunda, and so suggested to some prominent pomologists, who had seen it on our grounds, but could form no conception as to what it was. We requested them to aid us in ascertaining its true name, and with the hint we gave them, they compared it with the Jucunda in other grounds, but though they saw considerable similarity, they were not positive as to its identity. [To satisfy ourselves, we bought the Jucunda from several parties, and though the plants were mixed, we discovered so great a likeness in a portion of them to our No. 700, that we concluded they were most likely the same. True, the published descriptions of the Jucunda do not exactly correspond with that of our No. 700, but this may be attributed to local causes.

Even if we had been able much sooner to ascertain the correct name of this strawberry, we have had no plants for sale, as we were anxious to plant it very largely ourselves. We have not learned how to produce millions of plants from a single one in two years; and if we had, we do not deem it best to do so. We have so increased our stock of this variety, that the *constitution* of the plants has not been injured, and we guarantee all we send out to grow and do well, if properly cared for.

As we offered no plants for sale, we did not feel it incumbent on us to designate it on our grounds in any other way than by its number.

We did not part with a single plant till last summer, though we had very numerous and urgent applications to do so, at fabulous prices.

It is well known that there has not been sufficient precaution in disseminating strawberry plants, and the public have suffered the consequences. A "twenty years' experience," even on the Hudson, was not sufficient to recognize the old and well-known Boston Pine, but re-baptized "Bartlett" it was so strangely metamorphosed as to combine with one other variety all possible strawberry excellence. *One year's intelligent* "experience" has proved quite sufficient to detect the—error.

M'Avoy's Superior becoming old and neglected, is re-juvenated, re-introduced and re-named, with glowing descriptions of newly-discovered merits, and with the new name of "Buffalo," at high prices, it is widely scattered over the country, to disappoint and vex the purchaser, who long since has discarded it for something better and more reliable.

Trollope's Victoria is sold as "Boyden's Mammoth," "Union," &c.; British Queen as "Athlete." The newly-imported "Haquin," offered at high figures, proves to be the Princess Royal. And so we might enumerate many other old varieties which have been brought out under new names. This state of things has made us cautious. We have a great many varieties on our grounds which are not named in our Catalogue, and which most likely never will be.

We have but little to say in addition to what has been said by others in reference to Jucunda, our No. 700.

After thoroughly testing it for six years, we unhesitatingly say that, for **UNIFORM and LARGE SIZE—BEAUTY OF FORM and COLOR—ENORMOUS YIELD—LONG CONTINUANCE IN BEARING—GREAT PROFIT—HEALTH and VIGOR OF PLANT, ADAPTATION TO SHIPMENT,** and other desirable qualities,—**IT IS THE MOST VALUABLE STRAWBERRY OF WHICH WE HAVE ANY KNOWLEDGE.** All who have seen it on our grounds, are equally enthusiastic in its praise, and admit it exceeds any representations that have been made in reference to it. Among these are:

DR. JNO. A. WARDER, Pres. of Ohio Pomological Society;

M. B. BATEHAM, Sec. of Ohio Pomological Society;

GEO. M. BEELER, Sec. of Indiana State Horticultural Society;

W. H. LOOMIS, Sec. of Indiana State Agricultural Society;

Rev. JAS. COLDER, Pres. Pennsylvania State Fruit Growers' Society;

A. W. HARRISON, Sec. Pennsylvania State Horticultural Society;

THOS. MEEHAN, Ed. Gardeners' Monthly;

A. THOMSON, Delaware, Ohio;

GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, Ohio;

S. B. MARSHALL, Massillon, Ohio;

J. R. MILLER, Springfield, Ohio;

A. B. BUTTLES, Columbus, Ohio;

DR. B. F. EDWARDS, St. Louis, Mo.

We append a few testimonials:

PHILADELPHIA, December 6, 1865.

REV. J. KNOX:

My Dear Sir: It affords me great pleasure to bear witness to the admirable qualities of the Strawberry known on your grounds as No. 700, which appears to be identical with the Jucunda.

I shall not soon forget the effect upon my mind of the sight of the first box of its fruit, which I saw gathered on the 12th of June, 1862. It so much surpassed the best of all the varieties I had carefully cultivated and tested for many years, over sixty in number, that I at once determined to plant no other, when it could be obtained, and regarded it as the "strawberry of the future" *par excellence*.

You prepared a box for me on Monday afternoon, which I took on that evening with me to Philadelphia, stopping on the way at Downingtown to show it to

our friend, Dr. Eshleman, and exhibited it before the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society on Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday placed what remained in the window of a confectioner on Chestnut street, where I saw the fruit on Thursday evening, still in good condition.

The plant is as thrifty, vigorous and hardy as any I know of; the stout, stocky fruit stems bear up a weight of fruit I never saw equaled; and *such fruit* is worth going miles to see and know. From a critical examination of several hundred plants then in bearing, I can state that the fruit was the most *uniformly* large and regularly shaped of any I have ever seen. I found them, almost without exception, of a true conical form, seldom or never cockscombed. In color they are brilliant scarlet, highly glossy, and bristling all over with golden-yellow seeds, standing out prominently from the surface. Flesh white with pale salmon centre, firm and solid to the centre, of an excellent flavor, juicy and rich.

In a word, I would only add, that to all who have asked, for the last three years, my advice what to plant, my invariable reply has been, "Plant No. 700," and all my experience to this day confirms that opinion.

Very truly, yours,

A. W. HARRISON.

THE JUCUNDA or 700 STRAWBERRY.

At the recent meeting of the Ohio Pomological Society, held in Cincinnati, December 6, 7 and 8, *anno currente*, the wonderful qualities of this remarkable fruit were freely discussed by several gentlemen, some of whom had seen it and watched it for successive years.

I entirely concur in the statements that were made as to its great productiveness, its large and uniform size, and its protracted fruitage, but, more especially, as to its *brilliant color, perfect form and extreme beauty*, and consider it the most remarkable fruit of its class that has ever come under my observation.

JNO. A. WARDER, *President*.

Cincinnati, Ohio, December 8th, 1865.

JUCUNDA.

At the meeting of the Ohio Pomological Society, at Cincinnati, December 6th, 7th and 8th, 1865, the subject of Strawberries being under discussion, Mr. Bateham, the Secretary of the Society, said of the *Jucunda*, "He had seen it in time of ripening at Mr. Knox's and had tested it on his own grounds, and could corroborate all that others had said of its great beauty, size and excellence of flavor, rendering it much the best of all the foreign sorts known to him. It is also very productive, and seems to be perfectly hardy, and the fruit is sufficiently firm to bear transportation well."—*Extract from forthcoming Report.*

M. B. BATEHAM, *Secretary*.

SEVEN HUNDRED.

This variety, for large size, productiveness and perfection of form, stands pre-eminently at the head of the list. In its habit it is very vigorous, upright and hardy. The leaves are from small to medium in size, and of lighter color than Wilson. Its flowers are perfect, and fruitful to an enormous extent. I last year counted trusses that had ninety per cent. of perfect fruit upon them, as compared with the number of flowers. A most remarkable point of value in this variety is, the great number of extra large berries. I saw great quantities, ten to twelve berries of which filled a pint. These, you must remember, were not merely a few selected ones for the exhibition tables,

but there were bushels of them sold every day in market, which brought one dollar per quart. This is equal to four or five cents each, and may be considered as rather profitable.

GEO. M. BEELER,
Secretary Indiana State Horticultural Society.

"But the greatest of all Knox's Strawberries is undoubtedly the '700.' Nothing which Knox has equals '700.' Albany Seedling bears well, but does not equal '700.' Triomphe de Gand has a peculiar flavor, preferred by many; more of this has '700.' Triomphe de Gand is also solid and firm, carries well to the market, and stands the pressure of kitchen fingers, and so does '700.' And then its great beauty, for the color has a tinge of vermilion in it,—its coming tolerably early in the season, and continued succession to the end, together with its generally large size,—must make it an universal favorite, when grown after the Knox method. He seems to have tried it and tested it thoroughly, planting in patches all over the place, and by the side of most other varieties, and it comes off superior to all.

THOS. MEEHAN,
Editor Gardeners' Monthly.

Having done all we could in the way of testing this variety, ascertaining its true name, and securing a good supply of healthy and vigorous plants, we now offer them for sale at the following prices, confident that they will not fail to give satisfaction to the purchaser:

12 plants,	\$ 3 00
25 "	5 00
50 "	10 00
100 "	15 00
500 "	62 50
1000 "	100 00

Plants grown in Pots or Boxes, \$5 per doz.

The boxes contain one and two dozen plants, and can be shipped with the greatest convenience, without disturbance. Plants thus grown and handled cannot fail to reach their destination in the best possible condition, and give the most satisfactory growth when planted. Both those grown in pots and boxes will yield a good crop of fruit the first season.

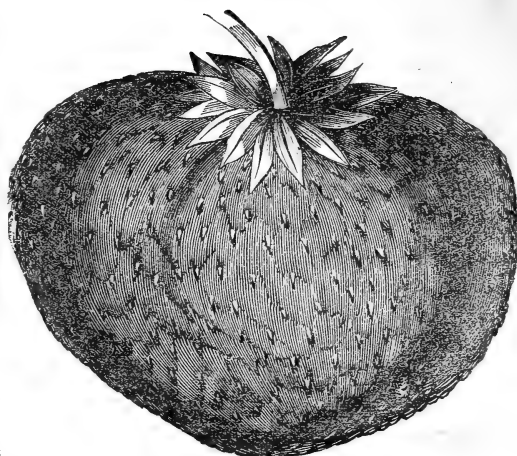
THE AGRICULTURIST.

ITS ORIGIN.

It was originated by Mr. Seth Boyden, of Newark, N. J., who for many years has devoted more or less attention to the Strawberry. The Green Prolific he previously considered his best product. It was obtained by hybridizing the Hovey's Seedling and Kitley's Goliah. Following up his experiments, he hybridized the Green Prolific and Peabody's Seedling, the latter a large and excellent pine berry, but too little productive to meet with general favor. One of the products of the last hybridization is this new seedling.

ITS INTRODUCTION.

At the great Strawberry Exhibition in Mr. Judd's office, in June, 1863, Mr. Boyden presented plants in fruit of his new seedling. They were much admired, and voluntary offers of from



THE AGRICULTURIST.

one to three dollars per plant were accepted. Mr. Judd's attention being directed to the matter, the entire stock of plants unsold was bought by him at a liberal price, for distribution among his subscribers. He also at once bought back all the plants previously sold, at \$10 each, except one bought by Mr. Carpenter, who was fully able to appreciate its worth, and declined selling it at any price. Thus all the plants disseminated have been from these two sources—Mr. Judd, who bought the entire stock with the above exception, and Mr. Carpenter, who was lucky enough to secure a single plant.

ITS PURCHASE BY US.

Being satisfied of the great worth of this new seedling, we bought of Mr. Judd, in the fall of 1864, all his plants for sale, for which we paid him, we believe, the largest price ever paid for a strawberry. In reference to this sale, Mr. Judd, in the *Agriculturist* of November, 1864, says: "We dislike to be engaged in any business transactions that might in the least interfere with our editorial duties and independence. We therefore promptly accepted an offer from Rev. J. Knox, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for all our surplus plants. Mr. Knox, to whom all applications for *purchasing* plants should be directed, will be able to supply a fine lot to dealers and others. The purchase of the plants by Mr. Knox is an additional proof of their value. He is the largest grower of small fruits (strawberries, grapes, raspberries, &c.) in the country, and means to be ahead in any new enterprise in this line. Those who are continually offering us new berry fruits for propagation, distribution, or sale, will do well to call on him instead. It will be remembered that after visiting his grounds at Pittsburgh, we took the liberty to call him the 'Strawberry King of America,' if not of the world, and he has now what appears to be the Queen among the Strawberries."

CHARACTER AND PRODUCTIVENESS OF THE PLANT.

The *Agriculturist* of August, 1863, says: "The plant itself bears large leaves, is very vigorous, and shows a good bearing propensity. Taken all in all, this new seedling is probably the largest and most remarkable production in the Strawberry way that ever appeared."

July, 1864.—"Mr. Carpenter" set out his plant in soil not enriched beyond what ordinary good culture requires, and last autumn it made a good share of new plants, the majority of which were, this spring, transplanted to a separate bed. A few days ago we visited Mr. Carpenter's place to see the condition of his plants, and though prepared for a fine show, the anticipation was far short of the reality. The small plants set out this spring showed a crop of fruit large enough to satisfy any one, while it is difficult to describe the appearance of those which had not been removed, in terms which shall not seem extravagant. These plants, not a year old, formed stools measuring at least 18 inches across the leaves, and the very pictures of robust health and vigor, without a scorched or imperfect leaf upon them, and filled with rapidly swelling fruit. The stools on all sides and in the centre were crowded with fruit stalks, each of them loaded, and without an imperfect berry or a blast to be seen. Mr. Peter B. Mead counted the fruit on three contiguous plants, and found the astonishing number of 234, 248 and 294 berries to the plant. Such experienced fruit growers as Charles Downing, Peter B. Mead, and W. F. Heins, have visited these plants, and all agree in considering them as something unparalleled in the history of strawberry culture."

SIZE AND CHARACTER OF THE FRUIT.

We quote from the *Agriculturist*, July, 1863: "Its form is nearly conical, somewhat necked; deep scarlet color, extending to the core; solid, and of a pleasant pine flavor. The size is enormous, the average berries exceeding anything ever before seen in the strawberry line."

"None but those who were at the *Agriculturist* office on Thursday, June 18th, can have a full conception of the enormous size to which this delicious fruit has been grown. The accompanying engravings (fig. 2, 3,) are exact sketches of two of the berries of the New Seedling, taken from accurate measurement with calipers. These were not abnormal specimens, of chance growth, for there were plenty more, nearly as large. And what is remarkable, the berries were not hollow, nor poor flavored, but were solid, a rich crimson color to the core, and of excellent flavor, having the pleasant pine taste of one of the parent plants."

Mr. Carpenter, in July No. of *Gardeners' Monthly*, says:

"Another year's trial has proved this variety to be one of the most remarkable strawberries in the known world. Berries weigh over one ounce each. The bearing qualities are most astonishing: the berries on three plants, from runners of last September, less than 10 months old, were counted by P. B. Mead, editor of the *Horticulturist*, which showed the following result: first plant, 248; second, 234; third, 294; perfect

berries. The fruit is perfectly solid, sufficiently sweet without the addition of sugar, and highly aromatic in flavor."

Mr. Judd, editor of the *Agriculturist*, says, in February No., 1865: "It is the Queen of Strawberries, and by universal consent the most remarkable variety of this fruit that has yet been produced."

A. S. Fuller says: "This is one of the most remarkable varieties that has been produced in this country, and it will probably take a high position among the noted Strawberries of the world."

We take the liberty of inserting the following:

REV. J. KNOX—*Dear Sir*: I have learned that you have purchased Mr. Judd's stock of the *Agriculturist* Strawberry. You paid a big price for it, but then you have got a "big thing" to show for it. I have had the "Agriculturist" for a year past, and have found it to be a wonderful grower. The leaf stalks are very stout and long, the leaves large and of great substance. I have seen it in bearing also at Mr. Carpenter's, where the plants were even larger than my own. I think some of the plants, as the leaves lay on the ground, were not far from two feet in diameter. I counted the berries on three plants, side by side; the first had 294 berries, the second 248, and the third 234. There were also a number of blossoms on each, not counted. The plants were all less than a year old. The fruit was very large, bright color, quite firm, and very good. The great productiveness of this plant is owing to its remarkable habit of *stooling*, a single plant, under favorable circumstances, making eight or ten stools in a year, half a dozen stools or crowns being quite common. The *Agriculturist* will bear high feeding, and you should tell your customers to give the plants "room and verge enough," if they would secure the full development of plant and fruit. It seems to me that it must prove to be a valuable market fruit.

Yours truly,

PETER B. MEAD.

OFFICE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
41 Park Row, New York, February 1st, 1865.

REV. J. KNOX, Pittsburgh, Pa.: *Dear Sir*—In answer to your queries respecting the "AGRICULTURIST STRAWBERRY," its history is given in the *American Agriculturist* for August, 1863. I will say, in brief, that it was the result of a long series of well considered, scientific experiments, quietly made by the aged Seth Boyden, of Newark, N. J., who is known the world over by his discoveries in various departments of industry. (He is now past 78, I believe, and yet keeps up his investigations with the vigor of youth almost.) He first hybridized the noted "Kitley's Goliath" with Hovey's Seedling, and in the course of numerous trials, brought out "Boyden's Green Prolific," combining the chief excellencies of the two, and especially the size of the former, but while of large size it did not come fully up to the desired flavor. He then commenced hybridizing the Green Prolific with the Peabody Seedling, a monstrous necked berry from Georgia, having an excellent pine flavor, but which did not prove a sufficiently fruitful bearer to meet the wants of the public. From the many seedlings produced by the hybridizing of these two plants, there resulted one having remarkable, not to say wonderful, qualities. The first heard of it by the public was the exhibition at the great Strawberry Show, June, 1863, of a plant filled with fruit of such monster size, beautiful color and form,

excellence of flavor, and so abundant, that it attracted instant and universal attention. Offers were at once made of considerable sums for single plants. It was immediately to me suggested that this would be an excellent prize to present to the hundred thousand readers of the *Agriculturist*. I accordingly offered a large sum to Mr. Boyden for all his plants. This was accepted, and I then bought up *all* the plants he had sold, at whatever price was asked, with the exception of a single plant in the hands of an amateur friend. I sent my gardener immediately to Mr. Boyden's place, and had every plant and vestige of root transferred to my grounds, and planted within a high picket enclosure, and allowed no other variety to grow near them. They were propagated during the fall of 1863 and summer of 1864, until I had $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of good plants. The first one allowed to go out was sent forth last September. A plant was sent to each of my subscribers desiring it, a few were disposed of to sundry individuals, and the balance sold to you. So much for the history.

In regard to the *quality*, I should say, this was so satisfactory from the first sight of it, as grown by Mr. Boyden, that I felt that if it proved half as good and productive elsewhere, it would be a blessing to the world. So wishing to get every new plant possible, I did not save even a single one specially for fruiting last year, but promoted the formation of runners from every plant at the expense of showing fruit. Still there was a good deal of fine fruit on the young and old plants during last season, enough to prove that it was all right in that respect, though a very severe hail storm in our vicinity, which broke out much glass from the green houses, happened just as the best fruit was beginning to ripen. This cut the fruit and leaves literally to pieces, as it did also my grape vines, almost annihilating vines and fruit of the latter. The old plants started in some instances as many as two hundred and more perfect berries, those allowed to ripen at all being of large size. The amateur friend who had the one plant, obtained in the fall of 1863 some new plants, one of which he exhibited at my office last season, bearing 294 perfect berries. Neither of us tried the effect of ripening a dozen or so of berries on one plant to secure the largest size. I was myself away with the wounded soldiers in Virginia during most of May, June and July last, but from the specimens of late fruit I saw, and from all I have learned from my editorial assistants, and from many other good judges, I believe this variety to far excel anything else ever brought out of the strawberry kind, in the combined good qualities—prolificness, vigor of plant and large size, combined with excellence of flavor. As large as is the fruit, it is of a fine pine flavor, solid and crimson to the core. The engravings herewith are an exact representation of the size and form of one of the berries. Fig. 3 is a little overgrown. Fig. 2 is the characteristic form. It is sufficiently necked to cleave from the stem easily—a desideratum in this fruit. It hardly seems possible that even if it do but half as well elsewhere as with Mr. Boyden, and in our unfavorable trials last summer, it should not take the place in general culture of every other good strawberry now before the public. Its speedy introduction throughout the country is certainly desirable, and I only regret that I have not a million plants to furnish you for your spring sales.

Your obedient servant,

ORANGE JUDD.

The plants bought of Mr. Judd were sent us last spring, and as they arrived, the best were selected, and forwarded to our customers. As we

learned many of them failed to grow, we immediately issued a circular, proposing to replace all lost plants in September, and sent it to all who had made purchases of us. We received a general response to the circular, and forwarded the names of all parties who reported to us, to Mr. Judd, who replaced the plants from his own grounds, as promised.

We append an extract from Mr. Judd's paper, which perhaps explains the cause of the failure:

"A WORD FOR MR. KNOX OF PITTSBURGH.—He bought all our plants not reserved for subscribers. They were forwarded to him in boxes and barrels, by express, but unfortunately, at just the best time for transporting them, the terrible freshet in Pennsylvania interrupted all transportation for a considerable time. The boxes of plants sent to him were from eight to twelve days on the way, while they were packed only for a day or two. Before rapid transportation was restored, the weather had become unusually warm for the season. He, however, did the best he possibly could, selecting the best and freshest only, as he had an unexpected large stock. He will undoubtedly make good any losses, as we rank him among the most honorable and reliable dealers in the country."

Both Mr. Judd and myself have done all we could to give satisfaction in this transaction, and we are gratified to know that we have so generally succeeded. We highly appreciate the many letters we have received, expressing the highest approval of our course.

In order that we might have a good supply of the most vigorous plants for sale this spring, we offered none last fall. The plants have not been disturbed the entire growing season, but carefully cultivated, so as to produce the most healthy growth. As these now offered are from our own grounds, and grown under our supervision, we confidently guarantee their well-doing.

\$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100.

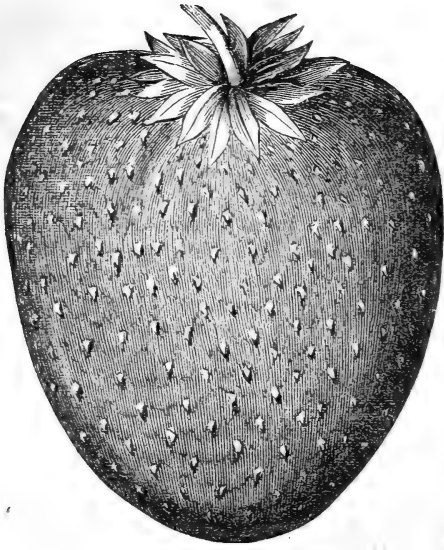
In pots or boxes, \$3 per dozen.

RUSSELL. (See cut on next page.)

This variety bids fair to prove entirely worthy the high commendations it has received. The plant is vigorous and healthy. The fruit very large—uniformly so; of sprightly and agreeable flavor; crimson color and very showy. Its productiveness is truly remarkable. The yield of one acre of Russell properly cultivated must be enormous, and much more profitable than that of ten acres of ordinary kinds. We regard it as fully entitled to all the praise it has received. It must become one of the leading and most popular varieties of the country.

It is not identical with M'Avoy's Superior. Though the plants resemble each other, the fruit is very distinct. The Russell is much more reliable than the M'Avoy, never failing to produce a large crop.

Here is what S. Edwards Todd, Esq., author of the *Young Farmer's Manual*, says:



RUSSELL.

"It is the largest and most prolific bearer of any kind of strawberries of which I have any knowledge; and, after a trial of six years, it has proved itself to be a berry that has no successful rival.

With regard to its deliciousness, its productiveness, and size of berries, I *know*—I do not *guess*—that it is superior to anything I ever saw or heard of. No man could have induced me to believe what I saw and tasted in Mr. Russell's gardens, if I had not been permitted to see and taste for myself.

The berries are cultivated in hills, and it was truly astonishing to witness what piles upon piles of them were in a single hill. In one single hill, which was exhibited at Rochester, there were one hundred and twenty berries! And I counted on a single hill in Mr. Russell's strawberry bed, twenty-six stems heavily loaded with very large and delicious berries, some of which were as large as *hen's eggs*."

50 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$10.00 per 1000.

FILLMORE.

(For cut see cover.)

We cannot but think the merits of this variety have been strangely overlooked. The plant is vigorous and healthy, not requiring the frequent renewals which many other varieties do, and is enormously productive. The fruit is of beautiful shape, uniformly large, of dark color, solid, and good flavor. All who have seen it in fruit on our grounds were enthusiastic in its praise. When more generally known, it will undoubtedly be highly prized. (See Reports.)

50 cents per dozen, \$3 per 100, \$5 per 200, \$20 per 1000.

GOLDEN SEEDED

Is another great favorite with us, and is exceedingly popular in our market. We regard it as the most profitable *early* variety we have. It is not so early, by a few days, as the Jenny Lind,

Burr's New Pine, or Baltimore Scarlet, but what it lacks in time, it more than makes up in size, beauty and other good qualities. It is of dark color; bright, glossy surface, and uniformly bears an abundant crop of large, beautiful and fine flavored fruit, which never fails to bring a high price in our market.

50 cents per dozen, \$3 per 100, \$5 per 200, \$20 per 1000.

FRENCH'S SEEDLING.

It is claimed at Philadelphia that this variety is "early, large, of uniform and fine shape; unsurpassed brilliant scarlet color, of the most attractive appearance; best flavor, sweet, luscious; fully equaling the Wilson's Albany in productiveness, and very hardy." Whether it will sustain this high reputation elsewhere, remains to be tested.

50 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1000.

TRIOMPHE DE GAND.

This variety has been so long before the public, that it is not necessary to say much in reference to it. It has long been, and still is, a great favorite with us. Though it does not succeed equally well everywhere, it has given very general satisfaction, and established a reputation as one of the leading varieties of the country. At the great Strawberry Exhibition in New York, in 1862, it was awarded the prize for the three largest berries; also the same in 1864. It was also awarded the first premium as a market berry in the exhibition last summer. We have shipped it in large quantities to Philadelphia and New York, where it elicited universal praise and commanded the highest price. In New York it brought 50 cents per quart, wholesale, after transportation from our farm.

The plants are thrifty, hardy and vigorous growers, bearing the fruit well up, which renders it easily to be kept clean. They are also wonderfully productive with us, and the fruit is not only usually of large size, but *uniformly* so, and throughout the season, which is longer with it than with most other varieties. The flavor is everything that could be desired. It is of a beautiful crimson color, glossy and very attractive. It keeps well after being picked, retaining its beautiful color and firmness, and carries equal to any other variety. (See Beeler's Report.)

50 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1000.

BURR'S NEW PINE is one of the earliest varieties, of good size, an abundant bearer, and of very superior flavor. For home consumption, or convenient market, it is invaluable. As it is said spurious sorts are cultivated, we take the precaution to say we know our Burr's New Pine is the genuine.

50 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1000.

KITLEY'S GOLIAH is an abundant bearer; fruit enormously large; generally cockscomb-shaped; beautiful bright color, and very late. It brings in our market \$1 per quart.

No plants for sale this spring.



WILSON'S ALBANY

Is another variety of established reputation, and is one of our most productive and profitable varieties. Though not so desirable to the eye or palate as the *Triomphe de Gand*, yet its enormous yield, large size and other excellencies render it a most valuable variety. It is a superior berry for canning or preserving, and is used for these purposes, to the exclusion of all others, by those who have tested it in our market. Its weight, size, solidity and flavor render it popular for this use.

50 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1000.

We have fruited the **GEORGIA MAMMOTH** for several seasons, and highly prize it on account of its lateness. It is of medium size, very solid, of good flavor, and the latest variety we have.

50 cents per dozen, \$3 per 100, \$5 per 200, \$20 per 1000.

Vicomtesse Hericart de Thury, Trollope's

Victoria, British Queen and Duc de Brabant have for years proved with us to be invaluable and indispensable.

We could not do without a single one of the following kinds. Each one has some distinct and peculiar merit, commending and rendering it indispensable to us. For family use no such variety is necessary. Half a dozen, or even three kinds, will be found sufficient.

EARLY.—*Golden Seeded*, Burr's New Pine, Jenny Lind and Baltimore Scarlet.

MEDIUM.—*Jucunda* (our No, 700), *Agriculturist*, *Russell*, *Triomphe de Gand*, *Fillmore*, *Wilson's Albany*, *Vicomtesse Hericart de Thury*, Duc de Brabant, British Queen, Boston Pine, Brighton Pine, Cutter's Seedling, Hooker, M'Avoy's Superior, Scott's Seedling, Bicton Pine, Longworth's Prolific, Black Prince, Honneur de la Belgique.

LATE.—*Trollope's Victoria*, *Kitley's Goliah*, *Nimrod*, Georgia Mammoth.

We can supply all or nearly all of the kinds found in the different nursery catalogues, but many of them we do not think worth while to enumerate.

We offer the following at 50 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1000.

Alpine Wood, White,	Kentucky Seedling,
Alpine Wood, Red,	Large Early Scarlet,
Alice Maud,	Lizzie Randolph,
Athlete,	La Reine,
Boston Pine (same as	Longworth's Prolific,
Bartlett),	Lady's Pine (exquisite
Buist's Prize,	flavor),
Brighton Pine,	Lady Finger,
Baltimore Scarlet (very	M'Avoy's Superior,
early),	M'Avoy's Extra Red,
Black Prince,	Moyamensing,
Burr's New Pine,	Monroe Scarlet,
Crookshank,	Marylandica,
Climax,	Methven Castle,
Crimson Cone,	Monstrous Swainstone,
Cutter's Seedling (con-	Marguerite,
tinues a long time in	Omar Pacha,
fruit),	Ohio Mammoth,
Crimson Favorite,	Peabody's Seedling,
Dundas,	Prince Frederick Wil-
Duc de Brabant,	liam,
Eberline's Seedling,	Pyramidal Chilian,
Empress Eugenie,	Russell,
French Seedling,	Sir Adair,
Genesee,	Swainstone Seedling,
Hovey's Seedling,	Schneike's Pistillate,
Hooker,	Scotch Runner,
Hudson,	Scott's Seedling,
Hautbois (prolific),	Trollope's Victoria,
Iowa,	Triomphe de Gand,
Jessie Reed,	Vicomtesse Hericart de
Jenny Lind,	Thury,

Victoria, Walker,	Ward's Seedling, Wilson's Albany, &c.
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The following at 50 cents per dozen, \$2 per 100.	
Austin,	Ingram's Prince of
British Queen,	Wales,
Bicton Pine,	Oscar,
Honneur de la Bel- gique,	Victory, Wizard of the North.

The following at 50 cents per dozen, \$3 per 100,
\$5 per 200, \$20 per 1000.

Alpine Bush, White and Red,	Kitley's Carolina Su- perba,
Albion White,	La Constante,
Bonti St. Julian,	La Perle,
Brooklyn Scarlet,	Lenning's White,
Col. Ellsworth,	Monitor,
Fillmore,	Nicholson's Superb,
Georgia Mammoth,	Princess Royal,
Green Prolific,	Sir Harry,
Golden Seeded,	Wonderful,
Gen. Scott,	White Pine Apple.
Garibaldi,	

Select Lists of Strawberries.

In making a selection of Strawberries, it is im-
portant to have the early, medium, and late ma-
turing varieties. In such a collection the season
may be prolonged from five to seven weeks.

In the following lists regard is had to this ar-
rangement.

For \$5, we will furnish (No. 1), 12 plants of
Triomphe de Gand, 12 Wilson's Albany, 12 Golden
Seeded, 12 Jucunda—our No. 700, and 6 Agri-
culturist.

Or (No. 2), 12 Jucunda—our No. 700, 12
Agriculturist, 18 Golden Seeded.

For \$10, we will furnish (No. 1), 25 Triomphe
de Gand, 25 Wilson, 25 Golden Seeded, 25 Fill-
more, 25 Jucunda—our No. 700, and 12 Agri-
culturist.

Or (No. 2), 36 Golden Seeded, 25 Fillmore,
25 Jucunda—our No. 700, and 25 Agri-
culturist.

Or (No. 3), 36 Green Prolific, 25 Russell, 25
Jucunda—our No. 700, and 25 Agriculturist.

For \$20, we will furnish (No. 1), 200 Triomphe
de Gand, 200 Wilson, 100 Golden Seeded,
100 Fillmore, 100 Russell, 25 Jucunda—our No.
700, 25 Agriculturist, and 12 Georgia Mam-
moth.

Or (No. 2), 60 Jucunda—our No. 700, 25
Agriculturist, 100 Golden Seeded, 100 Fillmore,
and 100 Georgia Mammoth.

Or (No. 3), 100 Jucunda—our No. 700, 25
Agriculturist, 25 Golden Seeded, and 100 Fill-
more.

For \$50, we will furnish (No. 1), 200 Tri-
omphe de Gand, 200 Wilson, 200 Russell, 200
Trollope's Victoria, 100 Golden Seeded, 100 Fill-
more, 100 Green Prolific, 100 Georgia Mammoth,

200 Jucunda—our No. 700, and 25 Agri-
culturist.

Or (No. 2), 200 Jucunda—our No. 700,
100 Agriculturist, 200 Russell, 100 Golden
Seeded, 100 Fillmore, 100 Green Prolific, 100
Georgia Mammoth, and 100 Brooklyn Scarlet.

Or (No. 3), 300 Jucunda—our No. 700, 25
Agriculturist, 100 Green Prolific, 200 Russell,
100 Golden Seeded.

For \$100, we will furnish (No. 1), 100
Brighton Pine, 100 Baltimore Scarlet, 100 Burr's
New Pine, 100 British Queen, 100 Bonti St.
Julian, 100 Brooklyn Scarlet, 100 Duc de Bra-
bant, 100 French's Seedling, 100 Fillmore, 100
Georgia Mammoth, 100 Green Prolific, 100 Gen.
Scott, 100 Golden Seeded, 100 Jenny Lind, 100
Lady Finger, 100 Lenning's White, 100
M'Avoy's Superior, 100 Moyamensing, 100 Py-
ramidal Chilian, 100 Russell, 100 Schneike's
Pistillate, 100 Scott's Seedling, 100 Trollope's
Victoria, 100 Triomphe de Gand, 100 Vicomtesse
Hericart de Thury, 100 Victory, 100 Ward's
Seedling, 100 Wilson's Albany, 100 White Pine
Apple, 300 Jucunda—our No. 700, and 150
Agriculturist.

Or (No. 2), 500 Jucunda—our No. 700, 100
Golden Seeded, 100 Fillmore, 100 Green Prolific,
100 Georgia Mammoth, 200 Russell, 200 Triomphe
de Gand, 200 Wilson, 100 Brooklyn Scarlet.
• Or (No. 3), 500 Jucunda—our No. 700,
and 500 Agriculturist.

There are several advantages in having a large
number of varieties. The same variety does not
do *alike well in all localities*. Some that are
worthless in some sections of the country are in-
valuable in others. It is important to test as
many varieties as possible, and to cultivate those
the most extensively which *we have proved by
actual experiment to do best with us*.

Another advantage is, that some varieties do
not *do alike well in the same locality every season*.
There is a greater certainty of a crop in a larger
collection. We might also name the different
periods of ripening, and the great diversity of
flavor and marketable qualities, all of which are
important in meeting the wants of the people,
and making Strawberry culture profitable.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS BY MAIL.

We will not send hereafter less than five dol-
lars' worth of plants by mail, nor less than one
dozen of any kind, and in all cases at the price
per dozen, except as designated below.

We will send by mail, safely packed and post
paid :

For \$5 (No. 1), 2 doz. Triomphe de Gand, 2
doz. Wilson, 2 doz. Fillmore, 2 doz. Russell, and
2 doz. Golden Seeded.

Or (No. 2), 2 doz. Jucunda—our No. 700,
1 doz. Agriculturist, and 1 doz. Golden Seeded.

For \$10 (No. 1), 2 doz. Triomphe de Gand, 2

doz. Wilson, 2 doz. Fillmore, 2 doz. Russell, 2 doz. Golden Seeded, 2 doz. Georgia Mammoth, 2 doz. Green Prolific, 2 doz. Lady Finger, 2 doz. Lenning's White, 1 doz. Agriculturist.

Or (No. 2), 2 doz. Jucunda—our No. 700, 2 doz. Agriculturist, 2 doz. Golden Seeded, and 1 doz. Lenning's White.

For \$20 (No. 1), 4 doz. Triomphe de Gand, 4 doz. Wilson, 4 doz. Fillmore, 4 doz. Russell, 4 doz. Golden Seeded, 4 doz. Georgia Mammoth, 4 doz. Green Prolific, 4 doz. Lady Finger, 2 doz. Jucunda—our No. 700, and 2 doz. Agriculturist.

Or (No. 2), 4 doz. Jucunda—our No. 700, 4 doz. Agriculturist, 2 doz. Golden Seeded, 2 doz. Russell, 2 doz. Triomphe de Gand, 2 doz. Wilson, and 1 doz. Lenning's White.

Or (No. 3), 4 doz. Jucunda—our No. 700,—4 doz. Agriculturist, 4 doz. Golden Seeded, 2 doz. Russell, 2 doz. Fillmore, and 1 doz. Lenning's White.

If parties ordering have a supply of any of the above kinds, they can substitute any other varieties found in our Catalogue, providing they order not less than a dozen of each kind, and at the dozen price.

REPORT OF GEO. M. BEELER,

*Sec. of Indiana State Horticultural Society,
Of our Strawberry Exhibition, June, 1865.*

MR. PRESIDENT:—At our last weekly meeting I was called upon to give an account of what I had recently seen at the well known fruit farm of the Reverend J. Knox, at Pittsburgh. As what I then said was rather crude in its form, from the fact of its being unexpectedly asked for, and as it was somewhat misstated in the newspapers, I now see fit to present you an extended report of the visit, and will endeavor to correct those errors. It is doubtless known to most of you that Mr. Knox has for several years had two exhibitions annually. One in June, of Strawberries, and the other in October, of Grapes. His Strawberry show was advertised this year to begin on Tuesday, the 13th of June, and to continue during the week. Invitations were widely extended to all persons who had any interest whatever in fruit growing, to be present during the time and see for themselves. Mr. Knox was favored with visitors from Massachusetts to Missouri, and from Canada to Kentucky. I was unexpectedly detained there nearly the whole week, and know that all expressed their unbounded admiration of the great things there seen, and satisfaction for the expense and loss of time to which they were subjected in order to be there.

The report which I last year made to this Society, was written from notes hastily taken during an inspection of a part of one half day, and was consequently only general in most of its points. Following in the wake of very generally expressed impressions, I laid particular stress upon the nature, formation and exposure of his soil, and gave the matter of culture a place of but secondary importance. This I believe was a mistake, for after several days of close examination, I am fully satisfied that his success lies in his manner of cultivation, and that the only great advan-

tage which his soil possesses over the generality in this, or in fact most localities, is the perfectly natural drainage, the exceptions being those which contain too great an amount of sand.

His manner of preparing the soil is to plow and cross plow in the fall, following each time with a sub-soil lifter. The ground receives such a plowing again in the spring immediately previous to planting. Thus, it will be seen that he starts with a good foundation on which to "build" his enormous crop of berries. He plants in beds of three rows, each of which are eighteen inches apart, and the plants set from nine to twelve inches apart in the row. A space of two and a half feet is thus left, and another bed planted as before, and so on. The ground is kept in thorough tilth during the whole season, and no weeds or runners suffered to grow. By fall the plants are started surprisingly, and are so near together that their foliage covers almost the entire space. After a few heavy frosts the plants are covered with a layer of straight fine straw, to the depth of about one inch. This thoroughly protects them from the evil effects of freezing and thawing during the winter. In the spring the new leaves and trusses start up through this layer of straw, and the fruit is thus preserved from the dirt which is so ruinous to the appearance and quality of the most of that offered in market. It also serves the purpose of a mulch, preventing the growing of all spring weeds, which is a very great desideratum, as it does away with the necessity of any cultivation after the crop of fruit has been gathered. The peculiar advantage which rye straw is supposed to have over wheat, is that it is greatly less likely to contain foul seeds, as chess, &c. As the crop of fruit is gathered, which is usually not far short of the first of July, the cultivation is again prosecuted, just the same as the previous year. The straw is shoved to one side with the hoes, and every year, after the first, is supposed to require but about fifty per cent. as much straw as was at that time used, as there is at least that much that is still serviceable for the next winter. Little or no manure is used. Mr. Knox says that when he manures, his berries are much more likely to be misshapen. In gathering, each picker is supplied with two sets of boxes or baskets, holding either a pint or quart. These are the only sizes used, and none are ever marketed in trays or drawers, as they do in Cincinnati, or throughout the West generally. Into one of these the first class berries are put and into the other the remainder, always, however, excluding those that are inferior and unfit for market. These boxes are much neater and handier for both buyer and seller, and should speedily be brought into use everywhere. Fruit transported any distance in drawers is badly mashed and bruised, and is worth greatly less than that carried in small packages, as it is much more apt to rot. I imagine that the principal difficulty which we, as growers, will have to overcome, is the great desire of our customers to see the fruit in the measure, and therefore feel certain that they obtain the amount they purchase, for these boxes, although holding more than a full measure when "heaped," yet have the appearance of being "short" on account of their square shape. Those used by Mr. Knox for his home trade are made of thin boards, and are carried to market in square cases, holding any convenient number, and having but one tier in each. Mr. Knox's plantation yielded, this year, about one hundred bushels per day, which were marketed in Pittsburgh, except when ordered from a distance. None were sent away to be sold on commission. He employed an average of about one hundred hands per day, though sometimes nearly twice that number were at work. The picking is

mostly done in the early hours of the day, and great care exercised that varieties are not mixed in the boxes, nor, as far as possible, in the crates. Uniformity of size, color and quality have much more to do with their appearance in market and readiness of sale, than most persons imagine. This rule will apply to all kinds of fruit. The frost of May 12th was very severe on his place, and all the blossoms which were open at that time were killed. It was, I think, especially severe on the *Triomphe de Gand*, as the number of dead flowers still adhering to the plants was very great. The largest berries are generally supposed to result from the first blossoms, but it is difficult to imagine that those which were unfortunately killed would have been any larger than what we saw. However, had they (the dead ones) not been there to be seen, it would have been hard to convince any one that there was a chance for any more berries to grow on the same plants. The show of this variety was superb, fully indorsing everything that he has ever claimed for it, and so far superior to those grown with common cultivation, as to stagger belief in any but those who saw it. It is saying no more than will be vouched for by others present, when I tell you that in point of production it was fully equal to *Wilson's Albany*, and in size and beauty superior, while its excellent flavor is no doubt appreciated by you all. This variety, will, I believe, carry farther and better than any other cultivated at present. This is owing to the peculiar fleshy formation of its berry, and the texture of the skin, which enables it to stand more jarring and tumbling about without breaking or bruising. It may appear incredible, but it is nevertheless true, that berries of this sort were sent from here to Boston, and arrived in perfect order. Furthermore, they were in packages containing a gallon each, which was far more risky than had they been in quart boxes. When Mr. Knox has sent berries to New York, they have generally been of this kind, and he says they have always given the most perfect satisfaction to the parties purchasing.

Mr. Knox's success with *Wilson's Albany* is fully equal to that of anybody else, except that he does not succeed in having it "superior to all others." The principal objection he urges against it is, that it rapidly diminishes in size after the first picking. Supposing a crop to be divided into three equal parts, it is only the first that is really profitable. The berries of the first picking are uniform in size and shape, both of which may be classed as of the first order. The second kind is likewise of an uniform size of its own, though greatly inferior to that of the first picking, and also to that of several other varieties that are then ripening. The third picking may also be said to have a uniformity, but it is of such small and insignificant appearance as to be utterly profitless where there are other varieties in their prime. It will readily be seen that large berries are much more profitable at a given rate per quart than small ones, because it takes so much longer to gather the latter, but it stands out in much bolder relief when we see that large berries sell readily for four times the price at which the small ones still remain on hand. It is claimed by most cultivators that this is the shipping berry par excellence, yet many have discovered, and more are learning annually, that when ripe it is really one of the poorest, especially if carried in bulk. The reason of this is, that it is a fruit of perhaps greater specific gravity than any other, and this, too, in connection with a very tender skin and a great amount of juice. Mr. Knox is, however, still planting it quite largely in all his new plantations, as he has a good demand for it for canning, for which purpose it is thought to be superior,

on account of the quantity and vinous character of the juice.

Seven Hundred.—This variety, as they are grown, for large size, productiveness, and perfection of form, stands pre-eminently at the head of the list. The history of this berry, so far as known, you are already acquainted with. I believe that Mr. Knox has satisfied himself in regard to its being identical with an already named foreign variety, and will accordingly bring it out as such in his new catalogue. In regard to this I think that Mr. Knox deserves greater credit for bringing it into notice than had it proved to be a seedling, for that several other parties have had it for years, though failing to appreciate or in fact to develop its extraordinary merits, is proven by their now offering it for sale as "*Jucunda*" or "*Knox's 700*." An estimate of his appreciation of it may be formed from the fact that in his last spring's planting of twenty-five acres, twelve acres were of this variety, which included every plant he had. In its habit it is very vigorous, upright and hardy. The leaves are from small to medium in size, and of lighter color than *Wilson*. Its flowers are perfect, and fruitful to an enormous extent. I last year counted trusses that had ninety per cent. of perfect fruit upon them, as compared with the number of flowers. A most remarkable point of value in this variety is the great number of extra large berries. I saw great quantities, ten to twelve berries of which filled a pint. These, you must remember, were not merely a few selected ones for the exhibition tables, but there were bushels of them sold every day in market, which brought one dollar per quart. This is equal to four or five cents each, and may be considered rather profitable.

Regularity of shape and uniformity of size are also great points in favor of this berry. Mr. Knox fruited this year more than an acre, ranging in age from one to six years. All were enormously productive, and the number of imperfect or ill-shaped berries were so small as to be entirely unnoticed. The fruit is quite firm in character, and the color between that of *Triomphe de Gand* and *Wilson's Albany*. The season of this berry may be classed as from medium to very late, beginning to ripen a few days later than the *Wilson*, and continuing until *Kitley*, *Georgia Mammoth*, and other late sorts are gone. That it is long lived we may readily infer from the fact that his oldest plants are still vigorous and productive of fine sized fruit, though run to their fullest capacity to produce plants.

The *Fillmore* still retains its place in Mr. Knox's affections, and I think justly. It is as good as *Wilson* in size, color and productiveness, and superior in flavor and regularity of size.

Russell's Prolific is getting to be quite a favorite. It has done very well with him. He planted it largely. Much dispute has been had this year as to the sexual character of the plant.

I did not see any flowers, and of course can express no opinion on the subject; but it is a pure pistillate plant, as is strongly urged by much good authority. I cannot account for the large crop of perfect fruit which Mr. Knox obtained from his patch, which was planted entirely pure, and far enough from any others to almost preclude the possibility of impregnation. It is also asserted that it is synonymous with *Smith's Buffalo*. Of this latter, Mr. Knox had but a small patch, and that in an inferior condition. From the little I saw, however, I am satisfied that they are different, although the plants and fruit have a close resemblance in color and flavor. The principal difference is in the shape of the berries, *Russell* being, in this case, the nearest perfect.

French's Seedling has created a great deal of favor in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and throughout New Jersey. In point of flavor it is good, but is so poor in color and consistency as to be unfit for market, especially if carried far. It may be desirable to plant for table use.

Lenning's White, a seedling of Wilson's Albany, is hardy, passably productive, and very handsome, greatly adding to the charms of the exhibition table. A few plants will be desirable in a small collection, and "quite a patch" in a large plantation.

British Queen is so good as to need but its acquaintance to render it an universal favorite. It is, unfortunately, too soft to ship, but may be profitably grown for a home market, where its merits are appreciated. It has also been disseminated as Athlete.

Trollope's Victoria is too well known to need to have anything said in its favor now. I might also name and talk about a large number of other varieties, but it is unnecessary. I will simply say, that at the free exhibition which Mr. Knox gave at his store, there were nearly sixty varieties on the table. Competent judges, who lived in New York, and had attended the show there the same week, declared that his alone beat that which was administered to by all the growers in the vicinity of Gotham.

That Mr. Knox is successful, is entirely his own fault; and if the rest of us were guilty of taking as good care of our places as he does, we would be just as much troubled with meeting the demands for fruit.

GEO. M. BEELER, *Secretary*.

Report of the Ad Interim Committee of the Ohio Pomological Society to the Annual Meeting for 1864, of a Visit to our Grounds.

Your committee felt it desirable to cross the boundaries of the State, in the course of their investigations into the condition of summer fruits, and they accordingly report to the Society the result of their observations of the progress made by J. Knox, at his celebrated fruit farm. This is situated upon Coal Hill, south of the Monongahela river, and within reach of the smoky atmosphere of that great manufacturing city, Pittsburgh, which boasts of her thousands of chimneys which are constantly pouring forth their sulphurous and carbonaceous vapors, that, by some, are supposed to exert a happy influence upon vegetation.

The soil of this farm is admirable, being a calcareous loamy clay, based upon the sandstones and shales of the coal measures that are here largely developed. The limestone lands of this formation furnish their quota of calcareous material to the soil resulting from the natural deditrus of the rocks; and stony fragments are often of frequent occurrence. Far below the surface the valuable deposit of coal is being removed, which may be considered to furnish a magnificent underdrainage of the whole, and which, indeed, has been found to exert a very decided effect upon some of the wells and springs that have failed of their wonted supply of the liquid element which is so important to animal and vegetable life. The substratum of clay, near the surface soil, however, is of an exceedingly retentive character, and real, artificial underdraining with tile is found very efficacious, and, in some places, necessary. The calcareo-argillaceous character of the soil is manifested very clearly in the growth of the *Poa compressa*, a valuable pasture grass, known in some parts of this State as the Pennsylvania Blue-grass, and which, as it constitutes the great merit of much of the richest pasturage of that State, is beginning also to be properly appreciated by the graziers of Ohio. To us pomologists it is a matter of interest to know that it is

associated with the culture of the grape, in that it is incident to the clay lands which are generally selected for vineyards in the north part of our State. Of the aspect, nothing more need be said than that a gently undulating upland surface presents its inclinations in every direction to the sky.

In the month of June your committee presented themselves at the farm and sale-rooms of Mr. Knox, to see for themselves that whereof so much had been heard. Several horticulturists accompanied and met them, who were also interested in the same quest; and it may be said that all were equally astonished and delighted with the result.

Four things struck all the visitors as especially worthy of note: The modes of preparation and culture of the soil, the varieties under culture and trial, the wonderfully abundant product of magnificent berries, and the excellent and successful mode of harvesting and marketing the fruit, all of which may very properly be introduced into this report for the benefit of our fellow-members.

First then for the mode of preparing the soil. This is simple, but thorough. The ground is deeply plowed and subsoiled twice in the autumn, left exposed to the meliorating influence of the winter's frosts, and again deeply stirred in the spring, before planting. Manure is not applied to any considerable extent, except upon such spots as may happen to have been considerably impoverished by previous culture. The too great enriching of the soil by this means has been thought to render the berries misshapen, and is known also to produce a too rampant growth of foliage. It is desirable to have the plants strong and thrifty, but there must be preserved a due balance between the wood-growth and the fruit. The plants are set out in the spring as early as is convenient. The runners produced the previous season from plants kept especially for this purpose, are selected for making the plantation, for it will appear that the fruit-producing vines are not allowed to form any runners. The plants are set about a foot apart, in rows that are eighteen inches wide; three rows constitute a bed, when a space of two feet and a half is left for a path between the beds. These are kept perfectly clear by hand culture during the whole season, so as to encourage their utmost growth, and the result in the autumn is a continuous mass of foliage springing from a group of spurs or points that are to blossom and fruit in the greatest profusion the following years. This is not merely the result of thorough preparation of the soil, and clean culture during the season, but should also be attributed to the effect of constant summer pruning, or the removal of all runners, which constitute the wood-growth of the strawberry plant, and which exhaust the original stock if allowed to remain. On the contrary, if persistently cut back so soon as they appear, the plants are rendered stocky, and produce a number of points or fruit-spurs, making what gardeners call a stool having many crowns in each plant. This your committee consider one of the main causes of the wonderful fruitage they have witnessed upon these grounds, and they have concluded that the success of Mr. Knox is due rather to himself and to his well-guided efforts, than to any accidental circumstances of soil and situation, though these have been shown to be very good. A heavy mulching of straw is applied on the approach of cold weather, which protects the plants from the injurious effects of freezing and thawing in the winter, and keeps the fruit from the dirt the next summer, as well as prevents the growth of weeds.

VARIETIES.

All these have been, or are being tested by Mr. Knox, as soon as introduced; for he has great enter-

prise, and he too well understands the importance of having the very best sorts to be satisfied with any other. Every new variety of training character is at once brought upon the grounds and thoroughly tested. Of the older sorts, the Triomphe de Gand, Wilson, Kitley's Goliath, Victoria, Golden Seeded, Fillmore, British Queen, &c., are among the favorites. Some of these are made to yield enormous crops by the mode of treatment adopted here, and already mentioned. The development of the berries is magnificent; nor is it only a few specimens, but wagon loads are daily taken to the market, which would be worthy of a place on the tables of any horticultural society. In this respect, however, there is a great difference among the varieties, as to the uniformity of the product. The Fillmore attracted great attention from its handsome appearance, rich color, regular form, and uniformly good size. The Wilson was enormously productive, as usual, but the early berries only were of first class as to size.

The variety that attracted most attention was one that was neither new nor old, though in its deportment and appearance it was a novelty to your committee and to all visitors. The conventional indication, as from the private memorandum of the farm record, was the number 700. This happened to be attached to the stake opposite to some plants supposed to be the Bonti St. Julien. Among these this remarkable berry made its appearance. It was soon discovered to be different from that variety, but its proper identity did not so readily appear, hence it continued to be designated by its number. The remarkable beauty, size and productiveness of the fruit, and the healthy appearance of the plant, induced Mr. Knox to extend his plantations annually, as fast as he could multiply the runners, and in the meantime he has been endeavoring to discover its true name. One of your committee, on meeting the Jucunda, was struck with the resemblance existing between the plants of that variety and those of the so-called 700, and were disposed to assert an identity between them. Further observations have almost conclusively confirmed this, and perhaps it may now be asserted that they are the same. To Mr. Knox, however, the merit is due of introducing to public notice this very beautiful and magnificent fruit, for others, who have cultivated the Jucunda for years, do not appear to have discovered its great merits. So satisfactory have been the results upon this farm, that Mr. Knox has planted twelve acres the present season with this variety, and has used every plantlet that he could produce in his beds appropriated to their propagation.

The Russell promises well, being a pistillate variety of great vigor, an abundant bearer of large, handsome fruit, not so regular, so firm, nor so brilliant as the 700, but of a good flavor, though rather soft for distant transportation. The Buffalo is exceedingly like it in all its leading characters, so much so that many have supposed them identical. This, however, we must leave as an open question for the present, as there is a want of unanimity among ourselves upon this point. Both these varieties are very readily impregnated.

La Constant is very promising and attracts all observers by its appearance, and especially by its flavor.

French's Seedling, which has attracted a great deal of attention in some of the eastern cities, here appears to be so much like the famous Bartlett, which we have apprehended to be only another name for the old Boston Pine, that your committee have almost concluded to consider these three as synonyms. In this we may be mistaken, but there does not appear to be a sufficient difference among them to make it desirable to cultivate more than one; nor can we recommend either

as of sufficient value as a market fruit to justify its extensive planting.

A great many varieties were found upon these grounds. Some of them were old and well known, while others are new and are still on trial. Among the latter are a few varieties of great promise; but others have not yet been sufficiently tested for us to decide upon their merits.

HARVESTING, MARKETING.

Your committee were more than ever satisfied, while inspecting the arrangements at this establishment, of the importance of order, system and care in the harvesting of fruits, so as to have them presented in the best possible condition to the consumer. The fruit is chiefly gathered in the morning. The laborers, who are mostly females, are divided into squads, which are each attended by a supervisor, whose duty it is to supply the empty vessels and remove the full ones to the nearest depot. These he examines carefully to see that they are in proper condition. Each picker is supplied with two boxes or baskets, into which the berries are placed according to their quality as first or second. These boxes contain either a pint or a quart, and when brought together at the depot in the field they are packed into larger boxes, that are carried to the cellar or are at once placed in the wagon for transportation to the city. These are so arranged that the fruit shall not be either compressed nor jostled, and the whole is thoroughly ventilated by appropriate openings. The greatest care is taken in the picking and placing in the boxes. Each berry is taken by its stem, so as to avoid crushing and bruising, and so laid in the basket as to appear to the best advantage. Hand-barrows are used upon the farm, and spring-wagons upon the road, so that when the fruit reaches the store or the market-house, it is in the best condition and presents the most beautiful appearance.

Your committee feel bound to assert that they have never witnessed so fine an exhibition of plants and fruit as they found both upon the grounds and at the counters and tables of the sale establishment in the city.

RASPBERRIES.

Next in order of ripening among the "small fruits" is the Raspberry. We have in our collection all the varieties worth cultivating, and without resorting to the "ever-bearing" kinds, which we think of but little value, are able to have an abundance of this delicious fruit for five or six weeks, commencing a week or ten days before the Strawberries are gone, and extending as long into the Blackberry season. Among the earliest, are the Improved Black Cap, Pilate and Imperial. Franconia and Hornet are both medium and late, and valuable kinds.

HORNET. (See cut on next page.)

The largest of all Raspberries, rich crimson color, very beautiful and of high flavor. It is a strong grower and very abundant bearer. The wonderful size and great beauty, as well as fine flavor of this berry, make it very attractive and popular in the market, where it is much sought after, and brings the highest price.

\$2 per dozen, \$12 per 100, \$100 per 1,000.



THE HORNET.

Pilate—Very early, productive, and of very fine flavor. Being quite solid, it is well adapted for market.

\$2 per dozen, \$12 per 100, \$100 per 1,000.

Imperial—Resembling the Hornet, but earlier, and perhaps even more productive.

\$2 per dozen, \$12 per 100, \$100 per 1,000.

Souchet, or White Transparent—No Raspberry equals it in beauty, and by many it is regarded as surpassing even Brinckle's Orange in flavor. It is from medium to large, conical, of a rich cream color.

\$2 per dozen, \$12 per 100, \$100 per 1,000.

Jouet—Resembling the above, but more solid, and not quite so large.

\$2 per dozen, \$12 per 100, \$100 per 1,000.

We regard these five new French varieties as indispensable in every collection. We have found them all extremely popular in our market, and shall plant them extensively.

Brinckle's Orange—The finest flavored Raspberry, as well as one of the largest, most beautiful and productive. It is rather soft to carry a long distance to market.

\$1 per dozen, \$7 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

Franconia—A very large red berry, of good flavor, attractive and enormously productive. It carries remarkably well, and is superior for canning and preserving. The genuine Franconia is

very scarce and to be found in but few nurseries.

No plants for sale till next fall.

Improved Black Cap—Much larger, more juicy, better flavored, with fewer seeds, and every way superior to the common Black Cap. The plant is entirely hardy, wonderfully productive, and the fruit is much sought after in the market. It is yearly increasing in popularity.

\$1 per dozen, \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

Philadelphia—This old variety has lately been brought before the public as possessing great merits. It is not claimed for it that it equals in size or quality many other kinds, but that it is very hardy and productive.

\$5 per dozen. \$40 per 100.

Fastloff, River's Large Fruited Monthly, Knevitt's Giant, Hudson River Antwerp, Red and Yellow Antwerp, Allen's Hardy, White Cap, Miami, Purple Cane, &c., \$1 per dozen, \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

For \$25 we will furnish 1 doz. plants each of the above varieties, except the Franconia.

Select Lists of Raspberries.

For \$5 we will furnish 1 doz. plants Hornet, 1 doz. Pilate, 1 doz. Brinckle's Orange and ½ doz. Improved Black Cap.

For \$10 we will furnish 1 dozen Hornet, 1 dozen Pilate, 1 dozen Imperial, 1 dozen Brinckle's Orange, 1 dozen Improved Black Cap, 1 dozen White Cap, 1 dozen Allen's Hardy, ½ dozen Purple Cane.

For \$25 we will furnish 100 plants Hornet, 1 dozen Philadelphia, 1 dozen Pilate, 1 dozen Souchet, 1 dozen Brinckle's Orange, 1 dozen Purple Cane, 1 dozen Improved Black Cap, 1 dozen White Cap, 1 dozen Miami, 1 dozen Allen's Hardy.

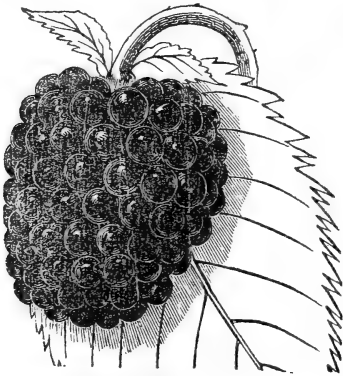
For \$50 we will furnish 200 Hornet, 100 Pilate, 1 dozen Philadelphia, 2 dozen Imperial, 2 dozen Souchet, 1 dozen Brinckle's Orange, 1 dozen Improved Black Cap, 1 dozen White Cap, 1 dozen Miami, 1 dozen Purple Cane, 1 dozen Allen's Hardy.

For \$100 we will furnish 300 Hornet, 300 Pilate, 100 Brinckle's Orange, 2 dozen Philadelphia, 2 dozen Imperial, 2 dozen Souchet, 2 dozen Improved Black Cap, 2 dozen White Cap, 2 dozen Miami, 2 doz. Purple Cane, 2 doz. Allen's Hardy, 2 doz. Fastloff, 1 doz. Hudson River Antwerp.

BLACKBERRIES.

By the aid of this fine fruit we are able to make the berry season last at least, without intermission, three months with us, from the 1st of June to the 1st of September, when Peaches and Grapes become abundant, the latter of which we claim as belonging to the "small fruits," with which we extend the season to the 1st of March, making the market season of "small fruits" nine months. One great advantage of having this succession of fruits is, that the same boxes will do to market the different kinds. We use our pint and quart boxes for all our berries, and the cases in which these boxes of berries are carried answer an excellent purpose for carrying to our home market Peaches, Grapes and other fruits.

If the same attention were given to the cultivation of the Blackberry as is bestowed on the Strawberry, Grape and other fruits, it would doubtless prove very profitable. Our own experience has satisfied us that it will well repay any labor or care it may require. The demand for the fruit is increasing rapidly, and it commands very remunerative prices.



New Rochelle, in size, yield, lusciousness and beauty, unequaled. It continues in bearing a long time.

\$1 per dozen, \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1000.

The Dorchester has not the dewberry shape of the Rochelle, but is a very long, beautiful, sweet berry, and abundant bearer. It is the earliest of all Blackberries, and is perfectly ripe as soon as it turns black.

\$1 per dozen, \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1000.

Newman's Thornless is prized on account of its comparative freedom from thorns, and its abundant yield of excellent fruit, though not so large as the first two varieties.

\$1 per dozen, \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1000.

Wilson's Early and **Kittatinny**. These two new varieties are now attracting considerable

attention in the East, and are said to be very valuable. We can furnish plants at the following prices :

Wilson's Early, \$2 each, \$21 per dozen, \$160 per 100.

Kittatinny, \$1.50 each, \$6 per $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen, \$10 per dozen, \$40 per 50, \$75 per 100.

For \$10, we will furnish (No. 1), 100 each of the New Rochelle and Dorchester, and 12 Newman's Thornless.

Or (No. 2), 100 New Rochelle, 12 Dorchester, 12 Newman, 1 Wilson's Early and 1 Kittatinny.

For \$50, we will furnish (No. 1), 1000 New Rochelle, 200 Dorchester and 100 Newman's Thornless.

Or (No. 2), 1000 Rochelle, 12 Dorchester, 12 Newman, 2 Wilson's Early and 6 Kittatinny.

For \$100, we will furnish (No. 1), 2000 New Rochelle, 500 Dorchester and 250 Newman's Thornless.

Or (No. 2), 1500 New Rochelle, 500 Dorchester, 50 Newman, 12 Wilson's Early and 12 Kittatinny.

CURRENTS.

This much neglected, yet highly valuable fruit, is now receiving more attention than formerly.

We make the following extracts from an excellent article in a late number of the *American Agriculturist*:

Currents, Varieties and Culture.

People who live in the city can have nice currants by paying from 15 to 20 cents per pound, while hard, small and unripe things can be had at 5 cents for the same quantity. Those who live in the country can have the very best as long as the season lasts, by a little expense in getting a start, and a little trouble thereafter. A most wholesome fruit is the currant, and its sharp acid is very grateful in the hot days in which it comes. The currant belongs to the genus *Ribes*, which furnishes us both the Gooseberry and Currant. Gooseberries have prickly stems and their flowers and fruit in small clusters, while currants have stems without prickles, and their flowers and fruit in long racemes or strings. Of the currants there are several species, the varieties of which are more or less cultivated. *Ribes floridum* is our native black currant, and *Ribes nigrum* the European one, both of which have very unpleasant fruit and foliage, though valued medicinally and otherwise by some people. *Ribes aureum* is the Buffalo or Missouri currant, often cultivated in gardens as an ornamental shrub, for its early sweet scented flowers. Its varieties, the Missouri sweet fruited and the Utah currant have mawkish and indifferent fruits. Much has been written about the Utah currant, of which there are black, yellow and red kinds, and all equally worthless here,

although they may have a value in Utah. It is to the species *Ribes rubrum*, that we are indebted for all the valuable garden varieties, red, white, striped, &c., but for our purpose we may consider only the red and white. Like all our cultivated fruits, the seeds give plants differing in many particulars from the parent, hence many varieties have been produced. Our catalogues contain so long a list of names, that one is puzzled what to choose, and the beginner will be pleased to know that the difference between them is much greater in print than in the plants themselves, and that a list of five will comprise all that are really desirable. The scope of the variation is so small, that one in going over a collection of 20 varieties will almost be tempted to say that there are only two sorts of currants, red and white. Yet this is not the case, for there is a difference in both red and white currants, and we have very great improvements upon both the old red and white Dutch, if not in flavor, at least in size of berry and bunch. We will enumerate a few of what seem to us the leading varieties, and leave our readers to make a choice among them—remarking that our notes refer to varieties under good culture. The best varieties, if neglected, will produce but poor fruit, while the common sorts, properly cultivated and pruned, will give a satisfactory yield. The currant will survive any amount of neglect, but the fruit of any of the varieties, under these circumstances, will bear no comparison with that from the same kind when properly manured, pruned and mulched.

As it is no more trouble to grow the best sorts than poorer ones, we omit all notice of the Red and White Dutch, and give a few descriptive notes on the improved and larger sorts.

RED VARIETIES.—*Versailles*.—This is often called in the catalogues "*La Versaillaise*," but as *Versailles* is a word which has, in measure, become adopted into our language, we prefer it. This is one of the largest as well as one of the best. It is an enormous bearer, and its berries are very uniform and of large size. * * We have measured single berries of this variety that were $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches circumference. It is of good flavor, not too sour, and sufficiently early. The cherry currant equals it in size, but is much more acid. The variety sent out as *Fertile d'Angers* does not seem to be very distinct from the *Versailles*, at any rate the difference is not sufficient to warrant the keeping of two names.

Fertile de Paluau.—This comparatively recent variety we consider next in excellence to the *Versailles*, and it will give general satisfaction. The bush has an upright habit, and is a strong grower; the fruit, though not so large as the preceding, is large enough, is in long bunches, tender and of good flavor.

Victoria.—A variety, which ripens late. Its bunches are very long; its fruit, taken before it is fully ripe, is very sour, but when in perfection, is of good flavor, and valuable for its productiveness and lateness.

We might mention many others, for which superiority in some respect is claimed, but these three will be enough of the red sorts for one garden. Immediate between the red and the white are the *Champagne*, remarkable for its pink color; and the *Striped currant*, which has recently come out with the high sounding name of *Gloire de Sablons*. It is curious for its stripes, but as a fruit it is sour and worthless.

WHITE VARIETIES.—There are some who say they can see no difference in white currants. They are all much sweeter than the red ones, and we think appreciably differ in quality.

White Grape.—For all good qualities we doubt if any variety excels this comparatively old sort. It is much

better every way than the *White Dutch*, and the bush has a different habit.

* * * * *

CULTIVATION.—As currants will grow, and bear something, in spite of total neglect, many people are not aware of the benefit it is to any variety to give it the best possible chance for development. Manuring, pruning and mulching will work wonders with the currant: an annual manuring is essential to successful cultivation, and if a large fruit is desired, the bushes should be properly pruned, and during the fruiting season, heavily mulched. Plants one or more years old can be procured from the nurseries. * * * To train a bush in the tree style, remove all buds so as to leave a clean stem from 6 inches to a foot above the surface of the ground, and then cut the top back, so as to leave three strong buds; these will form three branches, which are allowed to grow during the season, and the next year are cut back to two buds each, which will give a round headed tree of six branches, each of which are afterward to be cut back one half, and have all superfluous shoots trimmed out.

We can furnish, this season large quantities of the following kinds:

Cherry, very large, measuring sometimes two inches in circumference. The very best for making jelly.

Victoria, long bunches of large and very excellent fruit. The best very late.

Short Bunch Red, a very large and superior currant—is improperly called "*Short Bunch*," as the bunches are long. Bears very abundantly.

White Grape, the best white Currant and a most valuable variety. Very superior for making wine.

Hative de Bertrice, a very vigorous grower, coming early and remaining a long time on the bushes. Valuable.

Black Naples, very large and beautiful. Valuable for jam, jellies and other purposes.

The above six kinds at the following rates:

1 year old, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100, \$75 per 1000.

2 years old, very large, \$2 per dozen, \$12.50 per 100, \$100 per 1000.

A few three and four years old plants of very large size of all the above kinds, at 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

La Versaillaise, perhaps the most valuable currant we have.

1 year old, \$2 per dozen, \$15 per 100.

2 years old, \$3 per dozen, \$20 per 100.

Fertile de Angers, very similar to the *Versaillaise*. By some thought to be even preferable.

1 year old, \$2 per dozen, \$15 per 100.

2 years old, \$3 per dozen, \$20 per 100.

GOOSEBERRIES.

American Seedling and Houghton's Seedling. Both these varieties are entirely free from mildew, and enormous bearers. The fruit is very excellent, and greatly superior to many larger kinds.

\$2.50 per dozen, \$20 per 100.

FOREIGN KINDS.

We have a good supply of the most valuable foreign varieties, which we can furnish at 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen, \$40 per 100.

ASPARAGUS.

\$1.50 per hundred, \$10 per thousand.

RHUBARB.

Myatt's Linnæus is so much superior to all other kinds, that we cultivate it exclusively. \$2 per dozen, \$15 per 100, \$100 per 1000.

PEACH TREES.

A few choice varieties, \$30 per hundred.

Select Lists of Fruits.

For \$25, we will furnish a \$5 select list of Strawberries, Raspberries and Grapes, one-half a \$10 list of Blackberries, 12 2 years White Grape Currant, 6 American Seedling Gooseberries, 100 Asparagus and 6 Linnæus Rhubarb.

For \$50, we will furnish a \$10 select list of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries and Grapes, 12 each of two years old Cherry and White Grape Currants, 12 American Seedling Gooseberries, 100 Asparagus and 2 doz. Linnæus Rhubarb.

For \$100, we will furnish a \$10 select list of Strawberries, Raspberries and Blackberries, the \$50 list of Grapes, 25 each of two years old Cherry, White Grape, Victoria, Short Bunch Red Currants, 50 American Seedling Gooseberries, 200 Asparagus and 2 doz. Linnæus Rhubarb.

SELECT LISTS.

Our Select Lists are made up with great care and so as to secure to the buyer the greatest advantage. They embrace our best varieties, and are offered at reduced prices. In ordering, the purchaser can name which No. is wanted under any specified list. For instance, if Lct No. 1 in the \$10 List of Strawberries is wanted, say: Send \$10 List of Strawberries, No. 1, and specify whether it is the mail list or not.

GENERAL NURSERY STOCK.

For the accommodation of parties wishing to procure other Nursery Stock than that grown by us, we have made arrangements to furnish on the most favorable terms, and of the best quality,

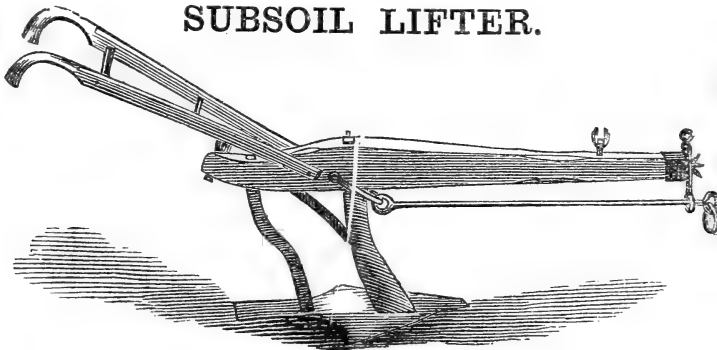
FRUIT TREES.

Apples, Dwarf and Standard,	
Pears, " " "	
Peaches, " "	Plums,
Apricots	Cherries,
Nectarines,	Quinces.

Shade Trees, Evergreens, Roses, Bedding Plants, &c.

If parties, wishing to purchase above articles, will furnish us a list, we will append prices and return.

SUBSOIL LIFTER.



The above cut represents the "Lifter" in use in the preparation of our ground for fruit. It is the best implement for the purpose, of which we have any knowledge.

We can furnish the different sizes at following prices:

No. 1.....	\$15 00
No. 2.....	18 75
No. 3.....	22 50
With wheels for same, extra,...	
	2 00

APPENDIX.

THE following reports and communications from distinguished Pomologists are inserted because they give much valuable information in reference to varieties, mode of culture, pruning, &c.

Report of Dr. John A. Warder.

D. B. PIERSON,

President of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society :

In accordance with an order and custom of our society, I proceed to render some account of what I have met with of interest while absent on a horticultural excursion.

Having recently enjoyed an opportunity of inspecting the plantation of Rev. J. Knox, in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa., I proceed to give you some account of his admirable management and of his wonderful success. The experiments of Mr. Knox have demonstrated that he has an excellent soil and situation for fruits, especially for grapes and strawberries, and also that he knows how to take advantage of his favorable surroundings so as to bring about the most admirable results.

The situation is upon the high rolling land south of the Monongahela river, above which it is elevated between four and five hundred feet. The slopes incline variously, but those looking to the South and West are chiefly selected for grape planting. The soil is a clayey loam, with a liberal intermixture of sandstone, but also has lime enough to impregnate the percolating water. In some places the fissile sandstone constitutes a larger proportion of the soil. In other places, the tenacious light colored clayey subsoil of this region approaches the surface, and intermingling with the soil, makes a strong clay. In such situations under-draining is very desirable.

PREPARATIONS.—The plow, followed by the sub-soil lifter, has been found by Mr. Knox to be all sufficient for comminuting this soil. With a strong pair of horses to the plow, followed by two pair of oxen to the lifter, he is able to work about one-third of an acre per diem. This is performed in the autumn. The ground is next cross-plowed with the same implements, going deeper, and a third plowing is done in the spring before planting, so that the soil is thoroughly prepared, being stirred from a depth of from 15 to 18 inches.

The vines are of one summer's growth, from single eyes that are started in Mr. Knox's extensive propagating houses in the spring, and set out in well prepared soil about the first of June, for the summer's growth in the open air, which gives them very fine roots, and substantial, stocky tops. From this soil they are carefully lifted with their abundant fibres, and are planted in the vineyard ground, with their roots carefully spread out in every direction. Sometimes a portion are planted in their stations from the pots directly from the propagating house instead of spending a summer in the nursery, but this plan is not considered to be so good, though a season is gained by it.

The distance between the vines is six feet in rows that are eight feet apart; this is for trellis training upon the renewal system. A small stake is set by each plant, to which the shoots are tied. Instead of cutting the little vines back to two eyes, only the feeble wood at the end is cut off, leaving several buds on the larger plants, and as these grow, the weaker are rubbed out, and only the strongest are allowed to re-

main. The reason for this is evident. It is to insure against accidental injury to the prominent buds in handling the plants. During the summer the shoots are tied to the stakes, and the next spring they are cut back to two eyes to force out two strong canes, which are tied up and trimmed of their laterals for three or four feet. In strong vines a third cane is sometimes allowed to grow the second season, the object of which will appear presently.

Training on the trellis commences with the third season of the vineyard, when the stakes are dispensed with. Posts are planted in the rows that run north and south, about twelve feet apart; to these strips of boards, three or four inches wide, are nailed a foot from the ground, and seven feet above it. These are the rails to which the upright strips, about an inch square and eight feet long, are nailed. These are placed nine inches apart, from centre to centre. The vines are trimmed this spring so as to form the two arms, each three feet long, from which the fruiting canes are to be produced. In a very strong vine, that had been allowed to produce three canes the previous summer, the third shoot is trimmed to three or four feet for fruiting, and tied upright to the trellis bar nearest to the vine stock, while the arms are secured to the lower part of the trellis. As the buds on these last break, they are thinned out by rubbing off a portion, so that only the strongest are left, and these are so arranged that one of them can be trained to each of the upright trellis bars, making four to each arm, eight to each vine. This we should think a tremendous amount of wood for the third summer, but in this soil and with the treatment to which they are subjected, many of the varieties of grapes require assiduous labor to confine them to the number of shoots, which reach the top of the trellis, and most of the canes also bear a good deal of fruit. Mr. Knox feels confident that his Concord vines will average ten pounds of grapes the third season. Some other varieties, such as the Taylor or Bullitt, and Herbemont, grow as vigorously, reaching the top of the trellis, and then stretching along horizontally for some distance; but some kinds do not cover the trellis the first year it is set up. These canes produced from the arms are divested of their laterals during the summer.

The renewal system of trimming is adopted in these trellises, with some modifications, by adopting the spur pruning when necessary, as will be indicated below. In the fourth season from planting, and always afterward, every alternate cane is cut back to two eyes, while the other is shortened, according to its strength, and tied vertically to the trellis for fruiting; the spur produces a new cane, so that the long spur supports fruit, and the other produces wood. If it happen that the cane of last year is not strong enough for the fruiting, it is cut back, and that which bore the previous year has its fruit-bearing laterals trimmed to spurs for fruiting, in its stead. In this way, by judicious management, the whole trellis is kept covered with fruit from year to year, and the amount produced is really astonishing; as an instance, I may cite twelve Hartford Prolific vines, which are four or five years old, that produced 620 pounds of fruit this

year, from which \$125 was realized—apply this to an acre, which supports about 1,000 vines, as planted six feet by eight, and we may calculate the proportionate yield at fifty thousand pounds of fruit; this at the low price of five cents a pound would produce \$2,500 per acre! an incredible yield, and one justifying a large annual outlay in assiduous care and labor.

THE STRAWBERRY BEDS.

After settling the grapes in their stations in the vineyard, Mr. Knox plants the eight feet spaces with three rows of strawberries, eighteen inches apart, the plants being separated from ten to twelve inches; the whole surface is kept perfectly clean with the hoe during the summer, and the runners are trimmed off as they make their appearance. By this course the plants become very stocky and strong. At the approach of winter the beds are covered with clean straw, which protects the plants from freezing and thawing, as a winter mulch. The new leaves and flowers come through the straw in the spring, the fruit is protected from the dirt, and the whole ground is mulched by the decaying straw during the summer. By this means the most wonderful crops of magnificent berries are produced—such, indeed, as must be seen to be realized. The method of shortening in by cutting off the runners, in combination with the adaptation of the soil and high culture, makes even the stamens-bearing varieties abundantly productive. Such kinds as under ordinary treatment are considered shy bearers, producing only an average of ten perfect and well sized berries to a hundred blossoms, are here made to yield 75 per cent.; but the stools are so strong, having so many points of inflorescence in the crown, that the aggregate of fruitage is much larger even than the percentage of fruit producing flowers would make it appear to be.

Thus, in the numerous counts, very carefully made upon the ground last June, I reached the following results: One plant of the *Wonderful* produced 358 blossoms. A plant of the *Bonti St. Julien* had 84 blossoms, which yielded 67 fruits, or .80. *Kitley's Goliath* had 64 per cent. of fruit; *Trollope's Victoria*, 52 per cent.; and all these varieties are considered strongly staminate, and, with the usual culture, they barely yield ten per cent.

A very extensive investigation by counting in the case of the *Triomphe de Gand* gave less than 42 per cent. of the blossoms yielding perfect fruit, and yet so numerous were the flowers on these plants that the number of resulting fruits was very great, being nearly fifty on several plants; whereas, with common field culture on our soils, this beautiful fruit had proved itself unworthy of cultivation from its unproductiveness, many plants having no fruit whatever succeeding a plenteous blossoming.

The enterprising proprietor of these grounds is eminently a believer in progressive horticulture, and spares no expense in procuring new kinds that have promising characters. Among the hundreds of varieties that have been tested by him, he especially recommends the *Triomphe*, *Golden Seeded*, *Hericart*, *Fillmore*, *Victoria*, *Wilson*. Of newer sorts, the *Russell*, and a plant numbered *Seven Hundred*, possess admirable qualities, and prove the possible development of this fruit in a remarkable degree.

But to return to the grapes, the object of more immediate interest at this season of the year. You will expect to hear something of their appearance and of the varieties in cultivation.

In the first place the vines presented an aspect of perfect health and vigor; excepting a slight injury from hail, they seem to have enjoyed complete immu-

nity from all the ills that vines are heir to; no insect depredations, no mildew on the foliage or canes, no rot on the fruit, which was perfect except in a few instances where they suffered from over production, and that was only apparent in deficient coloring. Though the neighborhood had been visited by some severe frosts, the foliage was still beautifully green and abundant upon some of the trellises, and ripening into rich tints of yellow upon others, with a slight frost scorching on the *Isabellas*, and only the foreign varieties, and some of the very earliest ripening sorts of the natives, had cast their leaves and looked bare, on the 20th of October.

The show of fruit was the most magnificent I had ever beheld—the quantities enormous, the appearance smooth and fair, the color rich, with perfect bloom; it would have been enough to excite the poetry of a man's nature, if it were not too deeply buried beneath the facts and figures of a severe investigation, such as that in hand at the time of this visit.

Mr. Knox has thrown himself into the culture of fruits most heartily, and with the greatest liberality he has purchased plants of every kind of small fruits that promised to be worthy of culture. Hundreds of strawberries have been tested upon his grounds, all the currants and gooseberries, the various raspberries of modern catalogues, the blackberries, and lastly, in order of ripening, the grapes, have been subjected to the test of fruitage. No expense is spared in procuring the varieties that are said to promise well, and many of them have already been made to yield their increase under his assiduous care.

I propose to transcribe a few of the remarks made upon my note paper while passing over the grounds, among the vines, but shall not describe all the varieties in cultivation. The first vines planted were of the *Isabella* and *Catawba*, the kinds then generally cultivated. Both of these are bearing abundantly, the former heavily laden, but not at all the richer for its treatment here, being, as in other places, flat and insipid in comparison with other sorts. The latter less deeply tinted than in more southern latitudes, but producing a magnificent crop of splendid bunches of beautifully perfect fruit.

The *Concord* was in full vigor, covering the trellis to the top with foliage and fruit—a perfect show. The bunches are not uniformly so large as we sometimes see them, nor are the berries equal in size to the stereotype illustrations on nurserymen's catalogues, but the skin is thin, the pulp melting, the juice sweet and abundant, and though the flavor be somewhat musky, not to say foxy, or as some salesmen express it of certain varieties, "with a characteristic native aroma," still it is the favorite with the people, and is selling freely at double the price of the *Isabellas* and *Catawbas* offered in the Pittsburgh markets. Indeed, for general planting at every man's door-stone throughout the country, this hardy, vigorous and productive variety, apparently free from all the ills of grape vines, has the highest claims to universal favor. Still, some of us may be allowed to have our preferences for a table grape. For wine, the *Concord* has begun to assert its claims, and a few samples have already been presented to the connoisseurs, who have pronounced it a promising red wine. A good deal of it has been made at Herman, Mo., this year, and Mr. Husmann writes me that the must weighs from 85 to 90.

Next is the *Diana*, which is vigorous and productive, the bunch compact, the berry of beautiful color, tough skin, and rather firm pulp, juice sweet and having a peculiar flavor, which has been called "feline." The thickness of skin enables this grape to be kept a long time so as to be on sale in the Christmas holidays—

when it commands a high price. The wine from this grape is very highly flavored with the aforesaid *feline*, and though peculiar, and at first perhaps repulsive, it strangely grows on one's affections; it will be valuable for mingling with the juice of some other grapes of less decided character; the *Delaware* itself had been suggested as one that might borrow piquancy from the *Diana*.

The *Delaware* has succeeded admirably in this vineyard, where it has been extensively grown, and with such success as to induce much further planting; Mr. Knox has several acres now in course of preparation for vineyard and extended nursery; rows of the vines produced this year stand ready to be set in their future stations. Whatever complaints may be made of this variety elsewhere, and some of us have had our troubles with the slender little things for which we have paid our money, this vine appears to find a congenial soil upon the coal measures of the Monongahela hills. The three year old plants have made a splendid growth of firm, close jointed wood, and in many cases the vines have completely covered the trellis, and run along on the top—several shoots were seen of at least twelve feet in length, and in most cases there were more than the regular apportionment of eight canes to the vines, as well as an abundant crop of fruit. This grape has attracted so much attention of late years, and is so familiar to the horticulturists of our country, that it is not worth while to describe its beautiful clusters of transparent, rosy berries—thickly spread along the vines. The wine is attracting great attention, and \$5 per gallon has been refused for that made by Mr. Mottier, near our city, who has had perfect success in growing this grape here. The weight of the must with him in September was 102—Mr. Werk's (probably the first run) weighed 108. The wine sells at \$24 per box or dozen. The vines once established, bear most abundantly, and the luscious fruit is only too sweet for most palates, as a table grape, and should be eaten as honey rather than as food. The fruit sells at Pittsburgh at fifty cents a pound.

The *Union Village* is also quite a successful grape with Mr. Knox; on account of its great size and fair quality, it commands a high price, bringing fifty cents a pound. The vine is vigorous and productive, but the fruit is too much like the *Isabella* to give much encouragement to wine growers; it is essentially an amateur and market fruit. The excessive growth of the canes of this vine render it somewhat tender, but I did not hear any complaints in this regard where the growth is diffused upon the trellis, as the canes are not then so rank.

The *Herbemont* showed all its vigor and greenness of foliage even at this late date, making a perfect screen of the trellis, and numerous large clusters, thickly packed with the delicious vinous, dark colored berries, were almost concealed from view. The vine is somewhat tender, and the canes, like those of the *Diana* and *Union Village*, are taken down and covered with earth in the winter, but the fruit is so spicy, and so free from pulp, that it is fully appreciated by the proprietor, who rates it among the best table grapes. Its qualities for wine are well known here. The must this year weighs 101.

The *Elsenburg*, an old variety but not generally cultivated, is a prime favorite with Mr. Knox, on account of its hardness, productiveness, and the rich sweetness of its small, dark-blue berries, with red juice; the bunches are rather large, loose and shouldered. The grape is desirable for table and for wine.

The *Harford Prolific* is an early variety, ripening its fruit for market early in September. The vine is

hardy, vigorous, and very productive, yielding more than fifty pounds at four years. The fruit is not first-rate, but very desirable for market. The berries do not drop, as reported heretofore.

The *Crevelling* is winning favor wherever known. The vine is vigorous, hardy, and promises to be productive. The bark and leaf stocks are very red; the foliage is smooth, the angles pointed, deeply lobed and healthy. The bunch is loose, the berries rather large, and blue, soft and melting, rather sweet—a fine saleable variety; ripening at Pittsburgh, August 24. It makes a fine market fruit.

The *To-Kalon* is moderately vigorous, but does not appear to be very productive. The foliage is good, healthy, angular, pointed and pubescent. The bunches are not large, loose, and the berries are rather large, blue, soft and melting. They hold tenaciously to the branch, which makes this grape desirable for late use. It is sweet and not musky—quality from good to better. A table grape. Though well flavored enough, it can scarcely be said to justify its cognomen, which means, emphatically, *The Beautiful*.

Since there is a great desire with the public, and especially with amateurs, for white or light-colored grapes, they may now be gratified by cultivating several varieties of this character.

The *Taylor* or *Bullitt* is one of the most promising of this class. The wood is very vigorous, but slender, and of a pale brown color, with some bloom. The joints are rather long, but the canes exceeded the height of the tellis. The foliage is good, angular, serrated and smooth. The bunches upon these young, thriftily-growing vines were small and compact, crowded with rather small, green, amber-colored, red and dull-red berries, which are melting and juicy, slightly pulpy, mild, subacid to rich sweet. A very good table grape, ripening September 20.

The *Anna* is but moderately vigorous in its canes, but they are firm. The foliage is small, pubescent, and disposed to curl and fall. The bunches are scarcely medium and rather close; the berries are from medium to large, round, of a whitish amber color, covered with a white bloom. They are juicy, sweet, aromatic, but the skin is thick and the pulp firm. This is only an amateur variety, ripening the end of September.

The *Rebecca* and the *Cuyahoga* have higher claims for our praise, being more refined and delicate. Both of these are desirable amateur varieties; the former rather bearing the palm of excellence in the opinion of most judges.

These are some of the varieties that are now being subjected to the test of fruitage by Mr. Knox.

PROPAGATING HOUSES.

These are very extensive and admirably arranged for the production of grape vines, of which enormous quantities are started annually, and set out in nursery rows to become vigorous, stocky and firm, quite different from the slender, drawn up specimens that have been nursed in pots, under glass, all summer, and then exhibited at the fairs for the premiums of societies and the praises of the public, which latter is often made to suffer disappointment when planting such puny things as have been too often furnished to them. Hence a prejudice prevails against the plants that are propagated by artificial means, with bottom heat, which should not be referred to the means of propagation, but to the fact that feeble wood has been used, perhaps, and still more to the improper treatment of the young plants, which have been crowded and drawn, and which have had their roots pot-bound, from want of space to expand and multiply the fibres,

as they can only do in well prepared, open soil of the nursery. According to the best modern views of vegetable physiology, the single eye or bud should make as good a plant as the longer cutting. There is no ground for the prejudice existing among vine planters against these plants from single eyes, unless it be from the fact that some propagators fail to make vigorous plants from a want of knowledge as to the proper treatment of the vines during the summer. Too often they are made to grow as tall as possible, without regard to the stockiness and vigor of the plant.

In conclusion, allow me to reiterate the delight that was experienced in visiting these favored vineyards. The success of others should give us pleasure, even where the contrast of our own less productive vineyards is sadly against us. Let us not despond, however, but try again, and hope for better results in future years, with our renewed efforts to win success.

Report by George M. Beeler (1864),

SECRETARY OF THE INDIANA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-MEMBERS.—Having recently visited the Knox fruit farm, I take this opportunity of laying before you an account of such things as I saw, interesting to you. President Dr. J. A. Warder, Secretary M. B. Bateham, of Painesville, Geo. W. Campbell, of Delaware, J. R. Miller, of Springfield, and S. B. Marshall, of Massillon, all members of the "Ad Interim" Committee of the Ohio Pomological Society, were present. Mr. Geiger, of Columbus, and A. Thomson, of Delaware, Ohio (the well-known introducer of the Delaware Grape), were also of the party. The object of the visit being chiefly to learn about Mr. Knox's system of producing strawberries, I shall confine my remarks principally to that subject. The farm lies a little more than a mile south of the city, on the hills which border the Monongahela, and is elevated from four to five hundred feet above that river. The soil is principally a clayey loam with a considerable intermixture of sandstone—in some places rather a stubborn clay, together with a small per cent. of lime, enough to harden the water. The slopes of the hills generally interpose no obstacle to cultivation, and incline mostly to the south and west. Most of the ground planted to strawberries is set in grapes, with the plants six feet apart, in rows which are eight feet wide. Three rows of strawberries are then planted the way of the greatest width, twelve by eighteen inches. The ground is prepared by being plowed and sub-soiled, and again likewise cross-worked in the fall. It receives a third plowing in the spring, immediately before planting, which leaves the soil thoroughly worked to the depth of eighteen inches. The first year the plants are not allowed to fruit—are kept free from weeds and the runners cut off. In the fall the plants are covered with rye straw, which serves the double purpose of protection in the winter, and a mulch the next summer. In the spring the leaves and fruit-stems come up through this covering, and the fruit is thus kept free from dirt, which without this precaution is beaten into it by every rain. After the fruiting season is over, this straw is thoroughly cut up in the working of the ground, at and after which time the runners are removed.

Mr. Knox's great idea is that the Strawberry cannot be so successfully grown for both fruit and plants, as when raised especially for either. All runners are accordingly beheaded except of a few varieties, of which it is desirable to raise plants and at the same time a sufficiency of fruit to form intelligent ideas of its market or table value. Everything is kept scrupulously neat and the most casual observer could not

fail to see that a master mind had controlled the planning and execution of all the details.

Some idea of the magnitude of the care and attention necessary, may be imagined from the fact that Mr. Knox has planted and tested many hundred sorts and has kept them *pure* and *unmixed*. I noticed but *one exception*, and that was in a *fruit bed* which had been planted without reference to purity. In his earlier plantings he set off staminate and pistillate varieties in alternate rows. This he has discontinued, and his fruiting beds now contain but a limited number of kinds.

The picking is principally done by women and girls, and is paid for at a given rate per day instead of per quart or gallon. The vessels used are chiefly "pints" of very cheap construction, which are discarded as soon as much soiled. These "pints" are carried to market in trays containing from 16 to 24 of them, and are so arranged that it is impossible to bruise or mar them in any way short of a general "upsetting." The berries are assorted as to their quality, and when we were there were selling at prices ranging from fifty cents down to twenty cents per quart. He, however, has still another grade of berries, which he furnishes to special customers, comprising none but *A No. 1* specimens in every particular, which readily bring him one dollar per quart. When a "tray" is filled it is placed on a sort of hand-barrow, and carefully carried to "headquarters" by two persons, where they are all inspected, and then loaded into a wagon arranged especially for the purpose.

VARIETIES.—As before intimated, Mr. Knox has reduced his fruit producing sorts to a comparatively small number, although he has on his grounds several hundreds of old and new kinds, and is yearly expending large amounts to add others and prove what is, and what is not, valuable.

Wilson's Albany I will speak of first, as it enjoys the widest reputation of any of his market sorts. It bears more profusely than I have ever seen it do elsewhere, and I think excels in this respect all the varieties he cultivates. In the market it is not so popular as many others, and is sold chiefly for canning. He considers it valuable also as a shipping berry, for the reasons well known to you all—its great firmness and regularity of size, and because it can be gathered before fully ripe, and after long transportation be saleable in any uneducated market.

Feast's Fillmore very much resembles the foregoing in appearance of the fruit, and judging from the great success which has attended its culture by Mr. Knox, I am disposed to think that here we have not given it sufficient attention. With him it is very vigorous and very productive; nearly as good as the *Wilson*, and stands up off the ground much better. It is of excellent flavor and one of Mr. Knox's pets.

Triomphe de Gand is one of the varieties to which he is most partial. It has succeeded remarkably well under his care, and being in a manner its "godfather," he of course is solicitous that it shall do equally well elsewhere. The beds which we inspected were not fair specimens of his success, having been planted last year and making but little show in the fall. Most of the plants were producing very finely, but I noticed that a considerable per cent. were entirely bare. This berry is the best practical illustration of Mr. Knox's theory of shortening in by removing the runners. In ordinary field culture it yields only about 10 per cent. of fruit compared with its flowers, and is consequently condemned by common cultivators. A careful and extensive count made last year showed 42 per cent. of the flowers producing fruit. Although this may seem small in comparison with some other kinds, yet the

number of flowers was so great that fifty berries were frequently found on a single plant. It is perhaps his most valuable market fruit, having brought for years fifty cents per quart at wholesale in New York and Philadelphia markets after transportation from his farm.

Trollope's Victoria is another good berry, of a light color, and perhaps would not carry well to a distant market. The plant is vigorous and hardy.

Golden Seeded is one of his great favorites, and he says very popular in market. It is rather earlier than the *Triomphe*—is of darker color, and has much of the peculiar varnish gloss of that variety.

Russell.—This is a berry about which considerable excitement has been lately created, and I had prepared myself to see a "magnificent humbug." I think I can safely say that I was seriously mistaken. The plant is very vigorous, foliage large and healthy. Berry large, conical, uneven and sometimes cocks-combed; surface uneven and pitted, seed yellow and sunken; flesh, salmon red and a little soft; flavor spicy, acid and rather coarse. The termination of the berry is rather peculiar, in many cases being cut square off at the point and having a slight depression. This was thought by some to be occasioned by imperfect impregnation, but Mr. Campbell, who has fruited it two years, thinks it has a perfect flower, his plants being removed some distance from any others and still producing very largely. I am inclined to think it a peculiarity of the variety.

The beds which we saw were planted a year ago last spring, and their entire vigor exerted to produce plants. Notwithstanding this severe task on their strength, they were exceedingly productive of very fine fruit.

"Seven Hundred."—The history of this variety, as far as known, is about this: Mr. Knox procured several sorts, and in numbering them, numbered the stakes according to his custom. The one numbered "700" did not prove true to name, and has since been known by its number. He is not certain that it is not a seedling, originating where the other was planted, but thinks it is a foreign variety. It shows the best "blood" I have ever seen in a strawberry, and is, I think, the handsomest variety with which I am acquainted. The plant is very vigorous, foliage smallish, round, firm, regular and bright; berry large, regular, conical and perfect, sometimes rather wedge-shaped at the point, but never cocks-combed; surface smooth and of a very bright scarlet; seeds yellow, flesh of a beautiful light red, with high flavor. Mr. Knox has about one acre planted with this sort, but thinks so highly of it that he intends planting ten acres next season. He will send out no plants until he has ascertained its name or is satisfied that he cannot, and will probably offer none before the latter part of next year. It is very prolific. From counts of trusses on the ground I estimated that 90 per cent. of the flowers produced perfect fruit. This is, I think, unequaled, and is a great point in its favor as a fruit for general cultivation, for if *Triomphe de Gand* and others yielding considerably less than 50 per cent. of fruit, will find so many admirers, this, which is much handsomer, better, and more prolific than they, will surely meet with much greater favor. I hesitate to say more, for fear of being called an enthusiast, but I feel certain that any one seeing it on Mr. Knox's grounds in its perfection would be as favorably impressed as myself.

Mr. Knox has many other varieties which are valuable for table and market, which it is unnecessary to recapitulate. He considers Burr's New Pine and Jenny Lind as amongst his best early market sorts. British Queen, Vicomtesse, Duc de Brabant, Hoöker,

M'Avoy's Superior, &c., for medium, and Kitley's Goliath, Nimrod and Georgia Mammoth for late. None of these were ripe at the time of my visit, and I am unable to say anything about them, except that they gave promise of an abundant crop. He told us that the Kitley was the largest berry he raised. If they generally grow larger than the many hundred specimens which I saw, I would recommend him to sell them by the dozen instead of the gallon.

Of the entirely new sorts which he is now testing, I wish to direct your attention to the following: *La Constant*, plant vigorous, foliage round, crumpled, dark, berry large, conical, regular, surface rich scarlet, pitted, flesh pale and open cored, high flavored and of good quality. The fruit, however, easily scorches in the sun, and Mr. Knox thinks it will not prove valuable on account of the berry so soon becoming defective.

Excelenta is a foreign variety of high flavor, and ripens late, which may make it desirable, though it is too staminate to become profitable.

Lenning's White is of American origin, and the plant much resembles Wilson's Albany, of which it is said to be a seedling. The berry is large, rather oval and regular in shape, color almost white and of a very rich and delicate flavor.

Ward's Seedling is a vigorous grower, but is poor in the impregnation.

Princess Frederick William is quite vigorous and rather productive, although having a large number of abortive flowers.

Victory is a nice berry and of very fine flavor, but it has a poor color and loose foliage. It is not likely to become a favorite.

Swainstone Seedling was said to have been good last year, but was very poor this. It has small foliage, and is not so vigorous as many others.

Mr. Knox considers Bartlett the same as Boston Pine, as do also quite a number of other prominent horticulturists.

Mr. Knox placed before us a very interesting collection of wines made mostly last season, and all from his own growth of grapes. Although I am no judge of the article, you may be pleased to hear an account of them, and the opinion of others, who would be considered a competent committee.

The collection embraced about twenty specimens of the different kinds, which were mostly of Catawba, Concord, Catawba and Concord mixed, Delaware and Diana mixed, Delaware, Diana and Catawba mixed, &c.

Catawba wine I suppose you all to be acquainted with, and I will say nothing further of it than that it was an excellent sample.

The Concord makes a dark red wine, which I suppose, like many others, would not be liked until a taste for it had been acquired.

The specimen of Catawba and Concord was darker than a pure article of the one and lighter than the other, and the taste was as well mingled.

The Delaware was of course a novelty, and by the majority of the party was voted to be the best. It certainly had a larger per cent. of alcohol than any other, but lacked some age to develop all its qualities. It is of a beautiful light color, and will no doubt command a high price in market and also meet with extensive sales when offered.

The mixture of Delaware and Diana was a very characteristic specimen—combining the piquancy and sprightliness of the former and the peculiar aroma and flavor of the latter. It is certainly a very meritorious combination, and one that will be likely to find favor with those who enjoy a nice specimen of American wine.

The specimen of Delaware, Diana and Catawba, was somewhat similar to the above, but with less flavor and brilliancy; a sufficiency of the peculiar Catawba taste to make it a favorite with those to whom too much of the peculiarities of the others might render it objectionable.

From the Delaware Gazette,

Edited by A. Thomson, to whom the country is so much indebted for introducing the Delaware Grape.

THE KNOX FRUIT FARM.—We copy from the *Pittsburgh Daily Commercial* the following notice of a recent visit of a number of pomologists to the splendid fruit farm of Rev. J. Knox. We have made several visits to the establishment of Mr. Knox, and have heretofore given in detail the result of our observations through one of the horticultural publications. Its vast extent, and the thorough cultivation bestowed on all its departments, render it in every respect a model, and place it far ahead of any fruit farm in this or perhaps any other country. Though all fruits, from the apple and pear down to the smallest of the small fruits, receive attention, the *Strawberry* has until quite recently been the leading feature; but, though this luscious fruit is still cultivated to the extent of perhaps thirty acres with the greatest success as to quantity, size and quality, it was plain to be seen on the last visit that the *Grape* is rapidly becoming, if it is not already the fruit of the establishment. Acres upon acres of vines, cultivated and trained with the greatest possible care, meet the eye on all sides, exhibiting the most healthy and vigorous growth, and those of them that have attained sufficient age giving promise of an abundant yield of fruit, while constant additions are being made by new plantations. And the production of vines is conducted on an equally extensive scale, the long ranges of propagating houses producing vines of the best quality by the hundred thousand. Mr. K. is manifestly destined very soon to become as pre-eminent as a grape grower as he has long been as a producer of strawberries. It is impossible for one imbued with horticultural taste to visit the magnificent domain of Mr. Knox without being highly gratified, and the gratification is much enhanced by the genial hospitality that always awaits the invited guest at his spacious mansion—which, with its ample apartments and extensive porticoes, surrounded with shade trees, flowers and choicest shrubbery, and occupying a central position in a single enclosure embracing 125 acres, about four-fifths of which is devoted to fruit culture, presents attractions that are rarely excelled; and the visitor who approaches it on a hot summer day must have moral courage to an unusual degree if he escapes a violation of the command, "Thou shalt not covet," &c.

An Afternoon among the Strawberries.

The Knox Fruit Farm has obtained a celebrity for its choice fruits all through the country. For years its proprietor has used every means which could be employed to prepare the soil to produce in its highest perfection almost every variety of all the small fruits. His mode of culture is what he has found to be the very best, after many years of patient trial. He has expended thousands of dollars in experiments, hence it will occasion no surprise when we state that leading pomologist, from the distant States, are in the habit of making annual visits to this farm, to learn Mr. Knox's secret of growing such inviting fruit. On Friday afternoon a select party of amateur pomologists, including a number of invited guests, made Mr.

Knox a visit. It was one purely professional and scientific in its conception, but the generous hospitality of the host converted the gathering into a sumptuous fruit entertainment. Among the guests on Friday, were the committee of the Ohio Pomological Society, consisting of Dr. J. A. Warder, of Cincinnati, President; M. B. Bateham, Painesville, Secretary; George W. Campbell, Delaware; S. B. Marshall, Massillon; J. R. Miller, Springfield. There were also present Mr. Thomson of the *Delaware Gazette*, and a number of other distinguished pomologists; also, G. W. Beeler, Secretary of the Indianapolis Pomological Society. These gentlemen, many of them, stand in the front rank of pomologists.

Our readers are, or should be familiar with the acres of strawberries here presented. There can be no more inviting prospect than the long rows of green plants, with the rich, luscious scarlet berries dazzling in the sunshine. Here is every conceivable variety of strawberry—every size, color and shape—from the tiny Scarlet Runner to the mammoth Triomphe de Gand and Seven Hundred. This last named variety Mr. Knox thinks excels the Triomphe de Gand. Its enormous size, tender flesh, and pleasant flavor, entitle it to be ranked among the finest berries yet grown. The crowning advantage of a visit to these grounds, is that you see, side by side, rows of all the varieties, produced by the best culture, and under similar circumstances. To essay a description of all these different varieties would require an octavo volume, much less a newspaper paragraph. Dr. Warder varied the monotony of the strawberry conversation by dissecting the bugs, slugs and other insects, showing that he was as much at home in entomology as he is in pomology.

The strawberry is not the only fruit grown in perfection on this farm. The grape claims the special attention of Mr. Knox. The Delaware, Concord, Creveling and Diana, are among the leading varieties here propagated. The committee were afforded a rare opportunity of testing the relative value of these several varieties as a wine grape by a visit to Mr. K.'s wine cellar. Here they found wine from the pure juice of these different kinds, separate and combined, of different vintages, and by comparison, were enabled to determine the qualities of each. The company were unanimous in awarding the palm to wine made from the Delaware. In body, smoothness and fruity flavor, it will be found to be the wine grape.

Grapes and Vines at Pittsburgh.

Correspondence *Cincinnati Commercial*.

Those who would enjoy fruit in perfection, and see the best results of fruit growing, should visit the fruit farm of Mr. J. Knox, near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Knox has a large extent of ground appropriated to fruit, and all in excellent condition; the crops are magnificent, and the plants are without any sign of disease. It is the intention of the proprietor to have a continued succession of fruits from the earliest strawberries to the approach of the strawberry season of the next year. This he does by having different varieties of strawberries, from the earliest to the latest; then the raspberries in their several varieties, followed by the choicest sorts of blackberry, with the finest currants and gooseberries. Then come the peaches, if they will be so kind as to bear fruit every year, which the capricious things do not always accomplish. Next in order are the grapes, and of these there are so many varieties that the season of their fruitage may be extended for several months, and

indeed we have promise that some of the grapes may be kept in good condition until the strawberries again make their appearance with the returning summer suns of the next June. Thus the circle of Pomonal offerings is well nigh completed, with the productions of culture in the open air.

But perhaps you have not been to Pittsburgh, so you must be informed more fully of some of the details of the exhibition that is now in progress. Mr. Knox has at his sale rooms in the city a magnificent display of grapes of all the best varieties in cultivation, and such a show as is now to be seen, can scarcely be seen anywhere on the continent.

The grape sales commence August 20, with the first that ripens, which is called the August Pioneer. This indifferent fruit commands fifty cents per pound because of its earliness. Next comes the Hartford Prolific, which ripens the last week in August, and sells readily at fifty cents. It is productive and profitable. The Creveling follows, and is a much better fruit, though the bunches are apt to be loose and straggling. This variety will continue in good eating condition a long time. They are still hanging on the vines to day, Oct. 20. Delaware, the prince of grapes, is exceedingly productive, and grows very well here. This is the great favorite everywhere, and by almost every one is very much admired. The complaint of this grape in some sections of the country, as to its not growing with sufficient vigor, does not apply in this region, for certainly the production of canes is very satisfactory, and this beautiful grape is a universal favorite, bringing readily fifty cents a pound. It ripens early and continues in good condition for a long while. Of its wine properties I shall speak further when the product of other grapes is discussed.

The favorite grape with the people here is the Concord, which is a vigorous, thrifty vine; very productive of handsome bunches of large black grapes, covered with a white bloom. The skin is thin, the pulp soft and easily crushed in the mouth; juice abundant, sweet and pleasant, with a very high aromatic odor that fills the room, and is perceptible throughout the vineyard, when the sun is shining. The grape sells readily at from twenty to forty cents a pound, and the quantities disposed of are enormous.

As already stated, the Concord is the great favorite; its extreme vigor and productiveness render it very popular, and it may be safely recommended to all planters; and it bears better crops as it grows older. It seems to succeed in every situation, though in the sandstone regions, and in the more genial climate of the West, it appears to have improved in its qualities; and it even promises to make a superior wine grape, which was not suspected by its eastern advocates; and, indeed, it has been asserted that it never would make wine, a calumny now fully disproved.

For the amateur, and the lover of a fine, juicy berry, with thin skin and pleasant saccharine flavor, we must advise the Elsingburg. It is small, and the bunches are rather loose, but it is very nice to eat.

The noble bunches of the delicious Herbemont attract universal attention, and to most palates this grape is exceedingly grateful. The berries are dark, round, and filled with sprightly juice, which is exquisitely refreshing. The vine is very thrifty and not perfectly hardy, but is worthy of winter protection, which is easily given by covering the vines with earth.

The Diana is growing in favor; it is rather thrifty and productive. The skin is rather tough, and the pulp somewhat firm, but it is found to keep remarkably well, and has been seen in very good condition at the holidays, when kept without any special care. This grape has a peculiar flavor, which may not be accept-

able to some palates, but the wine has valuable properties from this very quality, and promises to be of great value for communicating its flavor to other wines.

To-Kalon is a dark grape, which is admired by many, though not always so beautiful as its name would indicate. It is, however, well exhibited here. There are many other sorts on exhibition, among which was the Adirondack, from Mr. J. A. Baily, of Plattsburg, New York, a new grape of great expectation and of great beauty.

White grapes are represented by the Anna, which has a thick skin and firm pulp, but very sweet juice.

The Taylor is of medium size, and has a soft pulp. This variety is considered promising for wine. The vine is very vigorous, and the committee were pleased to observe that as the plants become older and less rampant, the bunches improve in size.

The Rebecca, another white or amber colored grape, is winning its way into favor, being exceedingly rich.

The Cuyahoga, to some palates, may be preferred to all this class, though by others it was rated as second to the Rebecca, being less sweet, and not so rich in flavor. Its beauty, however, gives it a strong claim to pre-eminence among the white grapes.

A great many other grapes were on exhibition at this very interesting show, and upon the grounds every variety is cultivated that is worthy of being tested; some of these will be ready for exhibition at the next annual grape show.

THE WINE SHOW

Was very creditable to the parties presenting the samples. Most of the wines were from Mr. J. Knox, who contributed about twenty different specimens of wines and vinous preparations. Among the other contributions were a number of select foreign wines bought for comparison.

The Delaware, of two vintages, was on the table, and was much admired.

Pure Catawba, of last year's vintage, was a very good standard of comparison.

Isabella, with added sugar, was a very nice sample for the ladies.

Diana and Delaware, in equal proportions, was remarkable for its peculiar flavor, derived from the former grape. In this case, however, there was a division of sentiment as to its value.

Diana, Delaware and Catawba, in equal parts, was also much admired, but was not rated quite as high as the preceding.

The sample of mixed Concord and Catawba had its admirers. But the Concord wine attracted great attention, and some of the judges, who were Europeans, and connoisseurs of foreign wines, declared this article to be of the character of a fine Bordeaux, and said that it would supplant that class of wines in this country. The wine from this grape is rapidly rising in public estimation, and promises to be of great value. Indeed, those who have seen the Concord only as it appears in a northern climate, cannot conceive what valuable properties it possesses.

This exhibition was considered a grand triumph of American success in the art of wine making, which is still in its infancy among us. W.

Among the Strawberries (1864).

From the Ohio Farmer.

The Committee *ad interim* of the Ohio Pomological Society have been inspecting the strawberry grounds, and taking notes of the varieties and modes of culture of this fruit, in different sections of the State, and

over the border at Pittsburgh, the past two weeks. * The Committee were drawn to Pittsburgh by the reports they had seen and heard of the crops of strawberries grown by Mr. J. Knox; and on visiting his grounds they were soon forced to confess that the half had not been told. Such wagon loads of extra large berries as he was sending to the markets! and such a display as was on the rows of plants, and such perfect cultivation they had never before seen. Mr. K. has about twenty acres in strawberries and as many in grapes. His location and soil are well adapted for these fruits, and the season was not unfavorable. But the great secret of his success is evidently *thorough cultivation*. His leading varieties of strawberries are, Fillmore, Triomphe de Gand, Wilson's Albany, Victoria and "700." The last is apparently a foreign variety, but if imported, its name and origin are lost. It is a large and productive sort, of great beauty and excellence.

M. B. BATEHAM, *Secretary*.

Editorial Communication

OF THE CHIO FARMER, BY COL. S. D. HARRIS.

* * * * * The fruit farm of Mr. Knox is situated on the south slope of Coal Hill, about a mile south of the Monongahela Bridge. It is a right fruitful soil, being very strong in texture and composition, well up from the bottom waters, and properly exposed to the sun. Upon this place fruits ripen early for their latitude. To begin with the earliest of the staple varieties, we name the Hartford Prolific, which is hardy, vigorous, and quite productive, and because of its earliness is a very profitable fruit for market, though the quality is not first-rate.

Next in season to the latter come the Delaware, Concord and Union Village. The Delaware sells entirely upon its merits. The fruit bunches were very fair, and covered the trellis with their amber clusters. The Union Village here grows to a very large size, and on account of its great size and superb style sells higher by the eye than any other variety upon the counter. The Concord is after all the great staple mid-season grape of Mr. Knox's tables. Of all the customers which we saw constantly coming in for fruit, three out of every four, (if not more,) called for the Concord, though it was side by side with the Delaware, upon the same table and sold for the same price. In Mr. Knox's vineyard the Concord ripens a delicious melting pulp, a sweet and plentiful juice, with just enough of a strong aromatic smack to please the palates of people who eat with their mouths. The epicure would choose the Delaware for its delicate saccharine, dainty spirit and thin skin, and the well ripened Catawba for its brilliant and positive bouquet, but people of good stomachs and good appetite call for the Concord, and there is no use in questioning their taste. The Concord upon Mr. Knox's trellises were a sight to behold; the vines cover the entire trellises from a foot above ground to eight feet in height, and upon his oldest vines thus trained there was a wall of purple clusters from the bottom to the top.

For an amber grape, next to the Delaware is the Diana, which makes a vigorous growth and produces very well. As a table grape the Diana is not equal to the Delaware in fineness or the Catawba in sprightliness, but as a late keeper it is superior to both. Mr. Knox says if he could have but one grape for market purposes he would choose the Concord; for the second, Delaware; third and fourth, Hartford Prolific and Creveling; fifth and sixth, Diana and Union Village.

The Anna is a fine white (or green) grape—indeed a

sample which we took from Mr. Knox's vineyard and presented to one of our most critical pomologists in Cleveland, was promptly announced the best specimen of the Anna he had ever tasted, and the only specimen he had ever tasted that was perfectly ripe. For amateur purposes no vineyard is complete without the Elsinboro. The bunches are long and open, the berries smaller than the Delaware, the color a deep blue-black, like wild frost grapes, but with a gamy pith and spirit that tickle the palate and tempt the eater to gobble his crop full. For a person who is right fruit hungry, we commend the Elsinboro. The Herbmont upon Mr. Knox's grounds is monstrously prolific; great solid bunches, ready to burst with rich red juices, hanging in ropes of clusters all over the vines. The Herbmont is too tart for a table grape, and the vine requires to be laid down and covered in winter.

We have thus gone over the leading varieties of Mr. Knox's staple crop; he has many others, too well known to need comment, or too little known to have acquired a place in pomological popularity.

W. Saunders,

Superintendent of the Government Experimental Gardens, Washington City, in an article written for the *Germantown Telegraph*, says:

"As with strawberries so with grapes, experiment settles the question of the best varieties. All new kinds are introduced as they appear, and all receive the same general care and treatment. So far, the Concord is here placed at the head of the list, as the most valuable sort in every respect, and all who visit these grounds must arrive at the same opinion. Before visiting his farm, I called at Mr. Knox's office in Pittsburgh, and was astonished at the quality of this fruit as there presented; the size of both branch and berry, the freshness and perfection of the bloom on the fruit, and the superb finish of the whole, were such as I had never before seen in hardy grapes. Put high as my expectations were raised, and highly as my own experience enabled me to value this fruit, I was not prepared for the sight that now greeted my eyes as I stood before the vines. My first introduction was to a trellis about two hundred feet in length, five years' growth, each plant in the most perfect condition, with large, clean, deeply-colored foliage, growths of extra strength, but colored with the tinge of maturity to their extreme points, no sign or speck of rot or mildew, and laden with ripe fruit to an extent I have never seen equaled. When I state that each of these plants produced from thirty to forty pounds of such fruit as I have described, we may well understand why Mr. Knox considers the Concord the table grape *par excellence* for outdoor culture.

"A field which I estimated to contain between seven and eight acres, was in process of preparation to be planted next spring exclusively with the Concord. So far as my experience enables me to form an opinion, I consider the Concord as among grapes what the Albany Seedling and Triomphe de Gand are among strawberries, and the Bartlett and Sheldon among pears."

A. Thomson,

in the *Gardeners' Monthly*, says:

"I am one of those who when it first appeared formed a decidedly unfavorable opinion of the Concord, and from seeing it growing in several localities in the East, and tasting the fruit from such vines, my unfavorable opinion was confirmed, rather than weakened. But after witnessing its vigorous and healthy growth

in the West, and fruiting it on my own grounds, my views have very much modified, and I have come to regard it as a most valuable grape for general culture; and the show it made this fall on the farm of Mr. Knox was such that I cannot speak in terms of too high commendation of it. The vines of all ages were a perfect picture of health. A large number that had been two years planted, were bearing their first crop of fruit—the clusters large, the berries perfect and thoroughly ripened, and the flavor, in my estimation, if not as good as that of a few other varieties, at least superior to Isabella. These vines averaged one dollar each from the sale of fruit, which readily commanded from twenty to twenty-five cents per pound in the Pittsburgh markets, while Isabellas and Catawbas (unripe of course) was a drug from six to eight cents. The great point of attraction, however, was a row of eleven vines four years old, occupying a trellis about one hundred and thirty feet long, and seven feet high, which from bottom to top, and from one end to the other, was covered with such magnificent clusters as I had never before seen. The bunches were large and compact, generally heavily shouldered, the berries very large and perfect in every respect, reminding one of well grown black Hamburgs, though from their jet black color, and covering of rich bloom, they eclipsed that celebrated variety in beauty and appearance. This, too, was simply the result of good culture, and proper training and pruning. The estimate of Mr. Knox, that an acre of such vines, fruiting as those were, would yield a profit of one thousand dollars in a single season, was not an extravagant one; for I fancy he would find but little trouble in realizing one hundred dollars in any market, for the product of these eleven vines."

Profits of Grape Culture.

No branch of pomology has been so much neglected in this country as that of grape growing. We have millions of acres of land, every way adapted to this culture, that cannot be so profitably occupied in any other way.

Grapes for the table ought to be a thousand-fold more abundant than they are. They should be placed within the reach of every one. The people are beginning to appreciate their worth, and notwithstanding the greatly increased supply within the past few years, prices have considerably increased, and are likely to remain high for a long time to come.

Vast quantities of wines are yearly brought to this country from abroad at an enormous expense, which ought to be manufactured at home. We should no longer use, especially for sacramental and medicinal purposes, the miserable mixtures found in our markets.

The fear of overdoing the business for generations to come, is entirely groundless. The present profits are enormous.

HAVING had correspondence with many grape-growers, says the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, respecting the profits thereof, we propose to publish from time to time, some of the most important items: T. H., Rootstown, Ohio, writes that in 1862 he set out 120 vines half of Catawba and half of Isabella. In 1863 he gathered over 300 pounds, and in 1864 over 500 pounds of grapes. He does not advise the Catawba for that section, because of its late period of ripening. H. S., Bloomington, Illinois, writes that he has eighteen acres of a vineyard, that the returns are all he could desire.

Thinks the Delaware, Concord and Hartford Prolific are among the best kinds for that section. Says he grows strawberries among his vines, and last summer sold of strawberries grown on four acres of vineyard land, 526 bushels of fruit for over \$3,000. Has over 200 varieties of grapes under cultivation, in order to test their comparative value. R. B., Cincinnati, writes that the average yield of wine per acre, on seven acres, during a period of eighteen years, has been 808 gallons. Many grapes were also gathered from the same vines for table purposes, but no record kept of them. B., Hamilton county, has one and a half acres planted with Norton's Virginia grape, and last year his receipts were \$2,300. J. E. M. has one and a half acres of Delaware grapes, from which he last year sold \$1,200 worth of wine. Many of our correspondents give also receipts from sales of cuttings, &c., made from the vineyard. In one instance the amount was over \$4,000 from a little over one acre.

EXTRACT from a letter in the February No. of the *Horticulturist*, written by G. HUSMANN, on "Grape Culture at the West."

The Concord.

This is truly the "Grape for the Million," and if you take into account its many good qualities, its health, luxuriant growth, easy propagation, productiveness, early bearing, fine size and fair quality, we cannot wonder at its being the universal favorite. Acres upon acres are planted every year, and it will soon completely supplant the Catawba here. As an example of its profitableness, let me insert an account I have opened with a small piece, one-third of an acre:

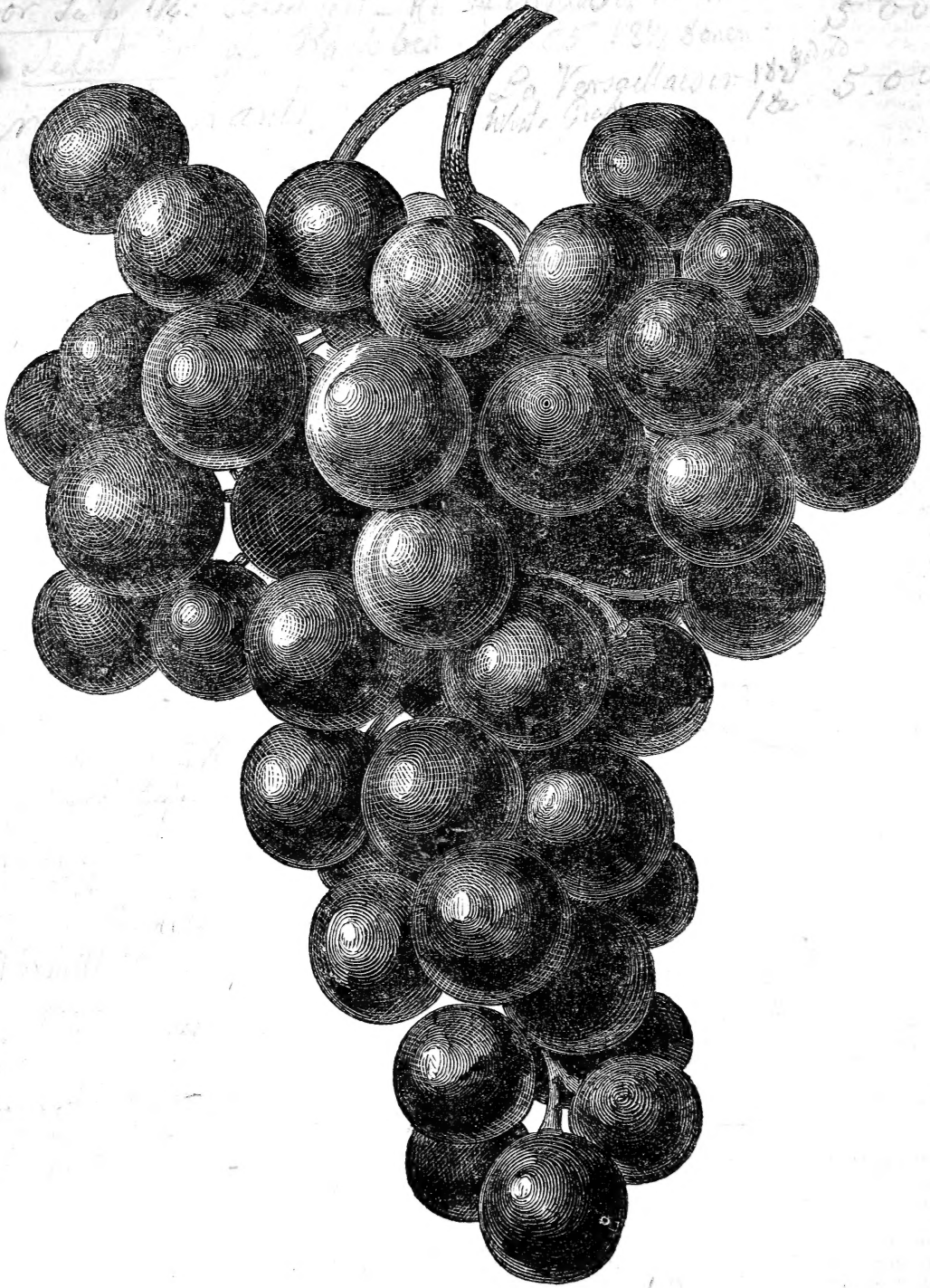
COST.

1861.	400 small plants at 25 cents each.....	\$100 00
	Preparing ground, planting and attendance.....	50 00
1862.	Labor during summer.....	50 00
	Making trellis.....	100 00
1863.	Labor and attendance	75 00
1864.	Labor and attendance.....	80 00
		<hr/>
		\$455 00

PRODUCT.

1861.	1300 summer layers at 13 cents each...	\$169 00
	2000 cuttings, \$12 per 1000.....	24 00
1862.	7000 layers at 10 cents.....	700 00
	8000 cuttings, \$10 per 1000.....	80 00
1863.	2000 lbs. grapes, 16 cents netted.....	320 00
	30,000 cuttings, \$10 per 1000.....	300 00
1864.	2040 lbs. grapes, 24 cents netted.....	489 60
	40,000 cuttings, \$10 per 1000.....	400 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,482 60

The product last summer would have been much greater had not the extreme cold of last winter destroyed a great many fruit buds, and I think that the same piece of vineyard will furnish at least 5000 lbs. of grapes the next season. I also planted 30,000 cuttings made in 1863 myself, and grew from them 20,000 splendid plants, which are worth now, at the lowest calculation, \$2,000. Deduct from this cost of cuttings, labor spent on them, &c., would leave \$2,100 for the plants, which could be added to the product, making it \$4,582.00 from the third of an acre during four years, and these being the first, of course the product of fruit will be much greater the following season.



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